TRAVANCORE ADMINISTRATION REPORT

1040-1044

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9. The estimated value of the suits filed in the Moonsiffs' Courts was nearly 3,00,000 Rs.

10. The average value of each suit was only 30 Rupees; but it should be remembered that the pecuniary jurisdiction of these judicatories is confined to 100 Rupees.

11. Some inference in regard to the quality of the work done by the Moonsiffs may be drawn from the following facts:

Appeals from the Moonsiffs' decrees were	312
Compared with the appealable decisions, the appeals actually preferred were	5 per cent.
The reversals or modifications in appeal were only	2 per cent.

12. Hence 98 per cent. of the decisions of the lowest class of Civil judicatories may be presumed to have been correct, or at least so far correct as not to make it worth the while of the parties to question their correctness.

13. The average duration of a suit in the Moonsiffs' Court was 63 days.

14. Of the cases decided by these Courts on merits under Sections 131, 132 and 168; 531 decrees were for Defendant, and 5372 were for Plaintiff, which bear to each other the ratio of ten per cent.

15. The amount of institution fees levied by the Moonsiffs' Courts was about 14,400 Rupees, which is about the amount of the cost of the establishment of these Courts.

16. Doubtless the Moonsiffs are doing substantial justice; but there must be many defects in procedure &c. There is certainly some scope for improving the standard of the character and qualification of these functionaries as a body. Increased facilities for such improvement have to some extent been afforded by raising the scale of salaries.

17. It is in contemplation to enlarge their pecuniary jurisdiction so as to afford some relief to the Zillah Courts.

18. The following Statements show in comparison the number of Original and Small Cause Suits instituted, decided, and pending in the several Zillah Courts;

Original Suits.

Courts.	1039.			1040.		
	Filed.	Decided inclusive of arrears.	Pending.	Filed.	Decided inclusive of arrears.	Pending.
Palpanapoorum	163	164	32	190	191	40
Trevandrum	215	176	124	251	174	201
Quilon	277	233	136	337	249	224
Allepey	352	373	197	328	217	308
Total...	1,007	946	489	1,115	831	773

Small Cause Suits.

Courts.	1039.			1040.		
	Filed.	Decided.	Pending.	Filed.	Decided.	Pending.
Palpanapoorum	126	137	2	138	130	10
Trevandrum	129	111	33	145	105	73
Quilon	147	138	22	165	116	71
Allepey	204	195	38	238	172	104
Total....	606	581	95	[illegible]86	523	258

19. It is observable that these Cou[illegible]s were able to overtake no more than 57 per cent. of their work.

20. Entering into the particulars of the work done by each of the Courts, the ratios of the cases decided to those which had to be decided stand as follows :

Palpanapoorum	86 per cent.
Trevandrum	50 do.
Quilon	56 do.
Allepey	48 do.

21. The Palpanapoorum Court appears here to the best advantage and the Allepey Court to the least. But it must be remembered that the file of the one Court is much lighter than that of the other.

22. Each Court however must be strictly held responsible to get through its work without considerable arrears, unless it can satisfactorily show that more work is devolved on it than it is able to perform, in which case it will be for the Sircar to consider what provision should be made commensurate with the quantity of business to be done.

23. The Sudr Court have explained that a larger number of cases would have been decided by the Trevandrum, Quilon, and Allepey Courts but for the unavoidable absence, during several intervals, of the full complement of judges required by law to pronounce judgment.

24 The following Statement shows the value in round numbers of the Original and Appeal Suits and Small Cause cases preferred in each Zillah Court.

		Original.	Appeal.	Small Cause Suits.	Total.
Palpanapoorum ...	Rupees	90,000	1,200	20,000	1,11,200
Trevandrum ...	,,	1,04,000	1,100	20,400	1,25,500
Quilon ...	,,	1,66,000	800	27,000	1,93,800
Allepey ...	,,	3,38,000	1,200	43,000	3,82,200
				Total......	8,12,700

25. The Allepey Court has not only the largest territorial jurisdiction, but has within that jurisdiction some of the richest parts of Travancore.

26. The ratio borne by appeals actually preferred, to the appealable decisions of the Zillah Courts, was 23 per cent.

The total number of appeals was	204
Decrees confirmed were	115
And those reversed or Modified	89

27. Hence the reversals or modifications were 10 per cent. of the appealable decisions.

28. The subjoined Table shows the average duration of suits in the Zillah Courts instituted originally or in appeal for 1040 in comparison with that for 1039.

Courts.	Original.						Appellate.					
	1039.			1040.			1039.			1040.		
	Year.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Month.	Day.
Zillah Court of Palpanapoorum...	„	2	10	„	3	11	„	1	14	„	1	2
Do. Trevandrum	„	6	15	„	7	„	„	6	18	„	5	21
Do. Quilon	„	4	10	„	6	10	„	5	10	„	5	27
Do. Allepey	„	9	18	„	7	7	„	7	21	„	4	26
Do. Small Cause Court.........	„	2	4	„	3	14	„	2	20	„	3	9

29. It is observable that, in regard to Original suits the results are against the year under review except in the case of the Allepey Court. Nevertheless this Court does not come up to the other tribunals so far as speed is concerned. Probably this is due to the cases decided having been long on the file, though speedily though disposed of when once taken up. But it may be confidently expected that under the present able first Judge, the Court will distinguish itself in every respect.

30. The Courts appear to have worked more satisfactorily in regard to time in their appellate capacity, though the Quilon Court must be noted as an exception to this favorable remark.

31. Of the numbers decreed by these Courts on merits under Sections 131, 132, and 168; 126 decrees were for Defendant and 441 were for Plaintiff, being in the ratio of 29 per cent.

32. The total amount of institution fees due for the year to the several Zillah Courts was about 25,000 Rupees.

33. The following Tabular Statement embodies the work of the Sudr Court in one view:

Statement shewing the number of Civil Suits pending, filed, and disposed of in the Sudr Court of Travancore, during the year 1040.

Sudr Court.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
						No. of Cases disposed of on merits under Sec. 333.						Under Sec. 334, Appeal Suits.			Average delay from filing until the disposal of Cases.			Balance.			
	Pending on the 31st Carcadagom, 1039.	Filed during the Year 1040.	Re-admitted under Sec. 331.	Total.	Value of Suits.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Suits disposed of by mutual agreement or compromise under Sec. 88.	Suits dismissed for default under Sec. 330.	Suits remanded to the Lower Courts under Sec. 335.	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Years.	Months.	Days.	No. of Cases above 1 Year.	Do. above 6 Months and under 1 Year.	Do. under 6 Months.	Total.
					Rs.																
Appeal Suits.	137	228	,,	365	1,63,508	42	84	13	23	2	164	95	42	27	,,	9	11	9	63	129	201
Special Appeal Suits..	26	23	,,	49	874	9	16	7	2	3	37	19	4	14	,,	8	,,	3	4	5	12
Re-investigation Suits	8	2	,,	10	2,190	1	2	,,	,,	,,	3	1	,,	2	,,	8	13	2	5	,,	7
Total......	171	253	,,	424	1,66,572	52	102	20	25	5	204	115	46	43	—	—	—	14	72	134	220

34. The total number of cases disposed of by the Sudr Court in 1040, as shown above, was 204, while that disposed of in the antecedent year was 552.

35. The remarks of the Court in explanation of this falling off may be quoted here.

"The marked decrease in the number of Decrees passed by the Sudr Court during the year under report no doubt requires explanation, in affording which we must call attention to the system of hearing and disposing of Appeals which was in vogue previous to the year.

"Under that system or rather practice, it was hardly considered absolutely necessary to argue a case *Viva Voce* with the parties concerned or their authorized representatives, or to announce the judgments arrived at *in their* presence and *while the party* was *in Court on dates pre-appointed* for the purpose. It was enough that whatever he had to say was stated in writing, and the writing being left in Court, he often returned home. The case was taken up for decision and disposed of in his and Vakeel's absence, and on dates of which he had no notice; the time first fixed for the appearance of both the parties generally enabling them only to put in writing their respective contentions and arguments. The opportunity of oral pleading and personal controversy and argument with the Court was seldom afforded, and the disposal of the case itself being made, not necessarily, in the party's or Vakeel's *presence*, and not following *immediately* after he is heard, there was a degree of undesirable ease with which Decrees could be thus passed, however just and conscientious they might in themselves be; and though it may be supposed that passing a decision with the party in Court would be really more easy and satisfactory—it cannot be denied that the tendency to overlook seemingly minor points and circumstances in a case and to hurry on to a conclusion, is much greater in the absence of the parties interested in impressing on the Court the importance of these points, than when the Court has to meet them and their arguments in a decision which is to be forthwith personally announced to them.

"The facility of decision incident to the old practice, besides being not quite in conformity with authorized procedure was, as may be easily imagined, attended by other evils which we need not dwell on at length.

"Under the only legal and legitimate procedure which has been strictly adhered to since the commencement of the past year, parties are always heard orally on their respective cases, either by themselves or through their Vakeels, and the decisions pronounced in their presence,

and on days appointed and duly notified, unless they choose to be absent, in which case, the course prescribed by law is of course taken. Dates once fixed for such hearing and decision may unavoidably be afterwards altered; but when they are, the fact is notified to the parties so as to provide for their presence at the hearing and declaration of judgment.

"In the endeavour to enforce this system of doing business in the Sudr Court from the commencement of the year past, it was found at first that many cases which were brought forward by the establishment as ready for disposal according to the former practice could *not* be so disposed of. Fresh dates of hearing had to be fixed and notified to the suitors so as to allow of their being orally heard and decision declared in their presence.

"Considerable delay at first was the inevitable result of this necessary attempt at regularity and enforcement of legal procedure. This regularity we have as yet not fully attained to for various reasons which it will be tedious now to go into. We have not found it practicable as yet to take up cases for hearing and decision on the precise days once named, so as to prevent disappointment and detention to the parties; but when delay unavoidably takes place, especial care is taken, as already said, to prevent possible injustice to either of the parties by the case being heard *exparte* at an indefinite time, the postponement being always to a day announced to the parties and pre-named with reference to their convenience.

"Another cause which explains the apparent slowness in the work of decision is one which also implies a decided improvement in the system of passing judgments.

"It has to be stated that it was only in the year under report that the preparation of judgments in the manner required by law—that is by the Judges themselves writing them—has been carried out. The Judges have thus had to do this year what was done for them by a whole establishment of Clerks. Their predecessors only pronounced the result of their deliberations and considerations of the case, and verbally gave the grounds of the decisions, according to which the judgment was drawn up by the Clerks.

"A similar practice in regard to Review of Criminal Cases referred to the Sudr Court by the lower Courts had obtained previous to the year reported on, and has had to be changed in a similar manner; and there is now no judicial order or judgment, Civil or Criminal, which is not in the handwriting of one or other of the Judges with the reasons in full for such order or judgment.

"The work of thinking, incident to that of making out and recording a clear statement of the contentions of the parties and of the issues involved, and an analysis of the evidence, is one which has now properly and legitimately, though for the first time, fallen on the Judges. With duties like these, together with those of a miscellaneous, but not less important character, which they have had to perform, we are sure that the seeming quantity of work as shown by the number of actual Civil decisions, will not be considered unsatisfactory.

" We have also to add that in arriving at these decisions we have endeavoured to develope and lay down in all practicable cases, general principles such as might form precedents for future guidance. Some caution and slowness is a necessary consequence of this endeavour. Questions of importance have, however, yet to undergo careful discussion in consultation with, and on reference to higher authority, and in these circumstances remarkable celerity in decision can be looked for only after a time.

Civil Petitions received in 1040...754
Disposed of 721
Remaining..................33

" Making allowance for the Court's recess and the days in which less than three Judges attended the Court, the working period of the Court may be calculated at about 9 months and a half. This gives an average of some 21 decisions *per mensem*, which under the circumstances explained will, we trust, be regarded as not unsatisfactory.

" While speaking of the Miscellaneous business of the Court, we would furnish here a note (vide margin) of the Civil petitions received and disposed of in 1040."

36. From these remarks of the Sudr Judges it is very apparent that they are fully alive to the evils of delay in the administration of justice, and are sure to use their best exertions to avoid it.

37. Before concluding this part of the report, the chief reforms effected in the course of the year may here be grouped together in a short compass.

38. Vakeels of tested qualification were appointed to plead for parties. A change in the law of Limitation of suits was effected, highly calculated to check unnecessary litigation. The procedure in the disposal of Sirkar Adalum cases, or those in which the state is a party, was assimilated to that of all ordinary suits, thus doing away will all distinction between Sirkar Adalum and private suits. The returns which the several tribunals are periodically to send up to

higher authorities were reduced and simplified. The execution of decrees was expedited by a more extensive use of the machinery of the Courts themselves, and by a diminished resort to the over-worked Revenue Officers of the Sircar. The number of Judges constituting each Zillah Court was reduced from 3 to 2. Rules were framed and enforced, such as are calculated to ensure the careful personal attention of the Judges to their work. The salaries of some of the Judges, of the Moonsiffs, and of the Ministerial Establishments of the several Courts were increased.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

39. The following Statement furnished by the Sudr Court shows the particulars of the work done under this head:

Statement showing the number of Police Cases pending, filed, and disposed of, in the 4 Criminal Courts of Travancore during the Year 1040.

Courts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			32	33	34	35	36	37	38
	Pending on the 31st Carcadagom 1039		Filed during the Year 1040		Total.		Disposed of.		Decrees received from the Sudr Court after confirmation.		Total.		The decision of the Criminal Court							The decision of the Sudr Court.											Average delay from filing until the disposal of Cases.			Balance.						
	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Prisoners flogged.	Do. sentenced to rigorous or simple imprisonment not exceeding 1 Year.	Do. above one & within two Years.	Do. above two & within three Years.	Do. sentenced to pay a fine.	Do. sentenced to furnish security.	Do. acquitted.	Do. flogged.	Do. sentenced to rigorous or simple imprisonment not exceeding 1 Year.	Do. above one & within three Years.	Do. above three & within seven Years.	Do. above seven & within ten Years.	Do. above 10 & within 14 Years.	Do. for life.	Do. to capital punishment.	Do. sentenced to pay a fine.	Do. sentenced to furnish security.	Released.	Years.	Months.	Days.	No. of Decrees referred to the Sudr Court under Sec. 11 Reg. of 1036.	Remaining on the file of the Criminal Court.	Total.	Under one Month.	Above one and under three Months.	Above three Months.	Total.
Palpanapoorum Criminal Court	,,	,,	80	202	80	202	77	186	3	16	80	202	2	37	10	1	32	13	91	,,	,,	,,	4	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	12	,,	,,	5	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Trevandrum Do.	2	3	106	238	108	241	95	209	12	30	107	239	3	40	21	7	8	7	123	1	4	,,	9	,,	,,	3	,,	,,	2	11	,,	,,	11	,,	1	1	1	,,	,,	1
Quilon Do.	,,	,,	181	410	181	410	174	385	6	23	180	408	4	81	19	5	21	25	230	,,	2	,,	1	9	,,	1	1	,,	,,	9	,,	,,	15	,,	1	1	1	,,	,,	1
Alleppey Do.	,,	,,	209	529	209	529	192	475	17	41	209	516	1	128	19	6	100	36	185	,,	7	5	4	1	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	23	,,	,,	19	,,	4	4	4	,,	,,	4
Total.	2	3	576	1379	578	1382	538	1255	38	110	576	1365	10	286	69	19	161	81	629	1	13	5	18	10	,,	4	2	,,	2	55	—	—	—	,,	6	6	6	,,	,,	6

40. It will be apparent from these statistics that the Courts have worked with satisfactory speed, and also that no work was allowed to accumulate in arrears.

41. The Criminal petitions received were, on miscellaneous subjects 51, of which 42 were disposed of; those appealing from the sentences of the Zillah Courts were 54, which resulted in 30 confirmations of those sentences, and 24 reversals or modifications thereof.

42. The number of prisoners committed to the Courts for trial having been 1,379 and the acquittals 684, it follows that so much as about half the number of the accused were released.

43. This ratio of acquittals is however not very different from that prevailing in other countries.

44. A certain proportion of the committals under the best arrangements must necessarily result in acquittal. Evidence which appears strong at the time of committal sometimes loses its force when the case arrives at the Court. For instance, a prisoner who had confessed guilt before the Police Officer retracts his confession before the Court. A witness who had clearly testified to the guilt of the prisoner in the course of the preliminary enquiry gives very doubtful evidence at the time of trial. The prisoner himself adduces additional evidence in defence. Moreover the Police Officer's preliminary enquiry can never pretend to be as complete as the subsequent trial itself. It cannot be his business to weigh the evidence before him with the same nicety as the Court, and to discharge the accused whenever in his opinion, the evidence though strong, falls short of *complete* proof. He is not competent to perform such a process correctly—a process which requires the same amount of judicial training which is required to consider the evidence and pronounce thereon a verdict of guilty. It would not be safe to allow the Police Officer to undertake the responsibility of going through such a process.

45. In cases where a good presumption of guilt has been established, it is far better for the ends of justice in India, that *the Court* should hold a regular trial and arrive at a conclusion, even though it be of acquittal, for the obvious reason that the Court is much less liable to err in favor of the really guilty than a Police Officer. In short, it would be much better that 10 cases be sent up to the Court

and 5 result in acquittal, than that the risk be incurred of 8 cases being dismissed by the Police Officer as falling short of proof, and only 2 being committed. In the one instance 5 cases would meet with punishment, while in the other only 2, the remaining 3 cases actually escaping deserved punishment to the injury of the community.

46. The hardship involved in the committal of a case to the Court is not so very great as to make it necessary, in view to obviating it, to incur the risk of the Police Officer erroneously discharging prisoners who might have been convicted by the Court. There are no less than 4 Courts in the country, and at an average, the parties have to travel not more than a day to arrive at them, and they are detained there but a short time.

47. Still, every effort should be used, of course, to prevent unnecessary committals of cases to the Courts. Instances do occur of Police Officers sending up cases wherein the evidence is quite insufficient, and which must inevitably result in acquittal. The Police Officers in such instances are called to account and sometimes punished. Such instances will diminish in number, chiefly when the Police Officers as a body, will have advanced further in the process of training which they are undergoing.

48. Of the nearly 700 persons convicted by the Courts, only 11, or 15 per cent. were punished with whipping. Considering that corporal punishment is one of the best suited in the case of culprits of a low class, not sensitive to the ignominy of mere confinement in jail or labor on the roads; and considering also that imprisonment is a costly punishment, that it not unfrequently leads to the suffering of the innocent family of the prisoner and often carries with it certain other evils peculiar to itself, it certainly appears that the Courts might be more liberal in the use of whipping in substitution for other modes of punishment.

49. 23 per cent. of the convicted have been punished with fine. Perhaps pecuniary punishment might also be somewhat more largely resorted to with advantage instead of prolonged imprisonment. A fine is peculiarly calculated to have an efficient deterrent effect in crimes prompted by covetousness. The infliction of pecuniary loss directly counteracts the love of undue gain.

50. One incidental advantage of sufficiently impressing these two points upon the lower Courts would be a reduction in the charges of maintaining and guarding so many convicts in the several Jails, which charges for the year under review amounted to about 24,000 Rupees, a sum which must be higher hereafter in proportion to the rise of the price of provisions. Another advantage would be, that the risk of excessive mortality, arising from the breaking out of an epidemic in the Jails, would be much diminished.

51. In concluding this review of the administration of Criminal justice, it may be observed that, though no organic or other striking changes can be reported for the year, yet the daily work of the Courts has doubtless much improved in quality and character.

52. And it may be asserted without fear of contradiction, in regard to the whole Judicial Administration in both its branches, that it now stands higher than ever in public confidence; a result chiefly attributable to the material improvements effected in the Bench by His Highness the Maha Rajah.

POLICE.

53. The number of charges taken cognizance of by the Police during the year 1040 was 13,350, against 12,061 in the preceding year.

54. The Criminal statistics for the past 4 years shew that while the number of serious offences has been diminishing, there has been a gradual increase of the petty charges.

55. It is to be observed that this increase in the number of petty charges is due to other causes than increase of this class of crime. Better attention is now paid to complaints than formerly, and probably the people are more jealous of their rights than before.

56. Only twenty-two cases remained undecided at the end of the year, showing that no arrears of business existed.

57. Of the 13,350 charges entertained by the Police, only 575 or 4 per cent. were committed to the higher tribunals as being at all of a serious nature. This proportion is less than that of last year.

58. The total number of persons charged in all the cases was 21,705, or 1·75 per cent. of the whole population. Of this number 1379 were committed for trial to the Criminal Courts; 13,485 were convicted by the Police; and 6,841 were acquitted or discharged on compromise.

59. Of the 13,485 persons convicted by the Police, 9427 were punished with fine; 1,765 with imprisonment; 93 with whipping; 272 with imprisonment and fine; 74 with imprisonment and whipping; 17 with fine and whipping.

60. The total amount of fines adjudged by Police Officers was 31,465 Rs. Of this sum, fines to the amount of 7,947 Rs. were commuted into imprisonment; and of the remainder, 22,813 Rupees were recovered during the year, 705 Rs. being the balance which remained unrecovered at the end of the year.

61. The number of persons sentenced to fines, each not exceeding 5 Rupees, was 8,925.

62. Out of the 1,765 persons sentenced to imprisonment by the Police, only 45 suffered rigorous imprisonment.

63. Of the 21,705 persons charged before the Police, 1,553 persons, or 7 per cent. were placed in confinement preparatory to their trial.

64. Of these, 1142 were in confinement for periods not longer than 5 days; 231 for periods not longer than 10 days; 103 for periods not longer than 15 days; 50 for periods not longer than 20 days; 19 for periods not longer than 30 days; and 8 for periods above 30 days.

65. Instances of unnecessary confinement of persons before trial are every year becoming rarer.

66. The average duration of the cases finally disposed of by the Police was 6 days; that of the preliminary enquiries held by them into cases committed to the Courts for trial was 14 days.

67. The total number of offences charged stood thus distributed;

3,240, or about 24 per cent. were offences against the person.
1,171, or about 7 per cent. were against property.
110, or about 1 per cent. against property with violence.
1,288, or nearly 9 per cent. were disputes regarding possession of lands.
235, or about 1 per cent. represented cases of smuggling.

68. The rest were of a miscellaneous character.

69. Of the 3,240 offences against the person, 3,081, or 95 per cent. were petty assaults.

70. There were 28 cases of homicide brought to notice as being of a culpable character.

71. Five of these were dismissed by the Police as groundless or for want of evidence, and the remaining 23 sent up for trial to the Courts.

72. The greater number of these heinous crimes occurred in districts north of Trevandrum.

73. The number of persons charged with the commission of the above crimes was 81, of whom 26 were Sudras, 12 Mahomedans, and the remaining 43 of the Shanar and other low castes.

74. The total amount of property represented to have been stolen is valued at about 17,142 Rs., and the portion recovered, at nearly 6,000 Rupees.

75. The 1,379 persons concerned in the serious offences were of the following classes :

Hindus	895
Christians	308
Mahomedans	176

76. Comparing these figures with the total population of the above classes in Travancore, the proportion representing the Criminal population in each, is 1 in 1,000 among Hindus and Christians, and somewhat more among Mahomedans.

77. Twelve of the persons involved in the serious crimes were under 16 years of age; 550 under 30 years; and the rest above that age.

78. Out of the 895 Hindus concerned in the graver crimes, only 19 were Brahmins, and it is worthy of remark, that, in this number, there was not one of the Numboory class, these people being at all times distinguished for their extremely peaceful and inoffensive disposition.

79. The number of Sirkar servants charged with receiving bribes, was 45; with falsifying accounts, 56; with offences on property, 126; and with illegalities of various kinds, 195.

80. The number of accidental deaths brought to light was 108. The number of attempts at suicide was 22.

81. The total number of Police Petitions received at the Dewan's Cutcherry was 2,118. Of this number 61 were appeals from the decisions of the Division Peishkars.

82. The Appeal Petitions were disposed of as follows: 30 decisions were confirmed, and 31 reversed or modified.

83. On the whole, the Police has been working with tolerable success. It is not yet distinguished for high discipline or strict organization. Nevertheless, it seems practically to answer most of the existing requirements of the country. The people have been long accustomed to implicit obedience to authority. There are not many of them who have not been brought up to habits of self control under ordinary circumstances. By far the greater number of them are attached to the country by ties not easily rent asunder. They have been born and brought up in its singularly cool groves; they probably own landed property and habitations of some kind, probably inherited from venerated ancestors; and they live amid relatives in the interchange of good offices, sharing in the common pride of maintaining the unity of the family against decay and dispersion. Thus they are too much interested in the country to think of committing some great crime and expatriating themselves to escape from the hands of justice. Nor are they in circumstances exposing them frequently to great and irresistible temptation to

serious crimes. They are generally well off for food and raiment. Contentment is one of their prevalent virtues. The industrious have fair opportunities to increase their earnings. When violent crime is committed, it is generally at the spur of the moment or in a paroxysm of mind which soon subsides into repentance. The culprit is often easily apprehended, and, in not a few cases, reveals his guilt to a greater or less degree. Hence the duties of the Police cannot be of a very arduous character.

84. A Census of the population of the Town of Trevandrum was taken in the year under notice, and the results are epitomized below:

CASTE.	Male.			Female.			Total.		
	Adult	Child	Total	Adult	Child	Total	Adult	Child	Total
Brahmin	2,409	817	3,226	1,745	750	2,495	4,154	1,567	5,721
Sudra............	7,545	4,086	11,681	7,686	3,711	11,397	15,231	7,797	23,028
Other Hindoos .	4,171	2,991	7,162	4,539	2,659	7,198	8,710	5,650	14,860
Total...	14,125	7,894	22,019	13,970	7,120	21,090	28,095	15,014	43,109
European	18	19	37	19	14	33	37	33	70
East Indian ...	106	110	216	156	86	242	262	196	458
Native Christian	904	807	1,711	1,140	664	1,804	2,044	1,471	3,515
Total...	1,028	936	1,964	1,315	764	2,079	2,343	1,700	4,043
Mahomedan ...	1,241	992	2,233	1,390	943	2,333	2,631	1,935	4,566
Grant Total...	16,394	9,822	26,216	16,675	8,827	25,502	33,069	18,649	51,718

Classification of Houses.

Within the Fort.				Outside the Fort.				Total.			
1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	Total.	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	Total.	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	Total.
78	346	454	878	215	1,699	7,641	9,555	293	2,045	8,095	10,433

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JAILS.

85. The number of convicts in the several Jails, at the beginning of the year was 599
Admitted in the year 425

Total...1,024

Released in consequence of expiration of sentence 432
Escaped 1
Died 27

Total... 460

86. Hence the number of convicts remaining at the end of the year was 564, being less than that in the preceding year.

87. Of the 1,024 prisoners who were in the Jails, 12 were females.

88. The number of prisoners at the end of the year stood thus distributed:

Brahmins	18
Sudras	114
Other Hindus	283
Christians	106
Mahomedans	43
Total...	564

89. The average daily strength in the Jails was 568.

90. The average rate of mortality was nearly as moderate as that in the preceding year, being 4·7 per cent. of the average daily strength.

91. Of the 27 convicts who died, 7 were between 26 and 30 years of age; 12 between 30 and 40 years; 7 between 40 and 50 years; and 1 at 60 years.

92. There were 4 deaths from cholera; none from small-pox.

93. The total amount of charges incurred on account of the Jail Establishment was about 24,000 Rupees. The average cost per convict was about 42 Rupees.

LAND REVENUE.

94. The total amount of Land Revenue brought to credit in the year was Rupees 16,45,470.

95. Of this, part was collected in money and part in kind, as usual.

96. If the part collected in kind were valued at the market rate instead of at the fixed commutation rate which is much lower, the total Land Revenue of the State would be about Rs. 22,00,000. This figure undoubtedly represents the correct aggregate of the present land tax.

97. Prices of agricultural produce have continued high.

98. In consequence of the high price of produce, and also of the increased demand for landed property arising from the increase of wealth, land commands a very good price in the market. Indeed there is scarcely any cultivated land in Travancore which does not commands a tolerably high price.

99. The reclamation of wastes goes on steadily and perhaps with growing speed.

100. The forests on the slopes of the mountains are being also appropriated for coffee plantations.

101. Lands to the extent of 24,312 acres have been applied for, of which about 15,000 acres have been already granted, or allowed to be cultivated.

102. This enterprise promises to be the means of giving employment to many subjects of Travancore.

103. It is gratifying to state that the advantages held out to the laborer by this new field of industry are, so far as the experience hitherto acquired extends, quite unalloyed. All the planters are gentlemen sincerely solicitous to deal fairly with their laborers, and to rely upon good treatment and good wages alone for attracting labor.

104. Several important measures were adopted in the year under review, having a more or less direct bearing on land or the revenue derived from land, and this is an appropriate place to allude to the principal of them.

105. It used to be a considerable evil to perpetuate in the Sirkar accounts long standing arrears of land tax. A heavy demand kept hanging over the ryot, in some cases for more than one generation, often paralyzed his energies and afforded scope for oppression on the part of petty officials of the talook. The public demand therefore up to the year 1030 inclusive was liberally and totally remitted by His Highness in a Notification dated $\frac{\text{27th July, 1865}}{\text{13th Adi, 1040}}$ at a sacrifice of about 71,000 Rupees.

106. Similarly, arrears of tax due on newly reclaimed land were remitted up to the year 1035.

107. A number of minor taxes which used to be a source of vexation and embarrassment were totally abolished at an annual sacrifice of about Rupees 8,500. The taxes abolished are named below;

1 Dasacany.
2 House tax on Shencottah Pullers and Parayers.
3 Coodilvary.
4 Cooppakaltcha in Shencottah.
5 Checcoovary.
6 Vilpautom.
7 Onapanom, Onacody, and Onakaltcha.
8 Checcookadamapautom.
9 Koodum Theroovary.
10 Kurrymanel Irom Thoolookan Theroovah.
11 Vanibhapanom.

12 Desa Karom.
13 Pullock Acharom.
14 Dasa Kultcha.
15 Kollen Olah.
16 Aundootheroovah Kaltcha.
17 Theroovala Kadama.
18 Therookaliyanom.
19 Oothapatum.
20 Desabhogum.
21 Pungoony Olsavom Choomattoopanom.
22 Purapanom.
23 Cheroomalom.
24 Pathlahpone.
25 Thalaver Adyarah.
26 Desapattom.
27 Pooloovettookany Kaltcha.
28 Kattoobhogum, Nayattoobhogum, Punnybhogum.
29 Thandel Choomadoo.
30 Sreepathacooly.
31 Thyamavassi.
32 Chayakarencood.
33 Vuccoovalah.
34 Kotoocanom.
35 Chunam Neethoopattom.
36 Pourooppootheeroova.
37 Yarra.
38 Vaddookedayara Yennah.
39 Oothapatom Patanomchett.
40 Eddooppenah.
41 Koroovutty.
42 Nurkanom.
43 Somavarahchorappoo.
44 Wulum Cadama.
45 Chaparoo Chumbaconum.
46 Moorookoo Pautom.
47 Onnipatom.
48 Kodavurry.
49 Chungacherry Valykettoo.

50 Kumbom Veddykettoo.
51 Ooppoopetty Therroovah.
52 Kunnani Olah.
53 Koromba Naithoo.
54 Allavurry.
55 Pookanjca.
56 Koodmarathoomootil Prayachittom.
57 Kurracoohum Thalavielah.
58 Yerra Thundom.
59 Cappa Coothaga.
60 Kundom Kauvel.
61 Oochavelliveppoo.
62 Theroonal Kaltcha.
63 Purrayer Kaltcha.
64 Purra Kaltcha.
65 Thonypatom.
66 Marayenna Cadamah.
67 Moonnanypautom.
68 Desappanom.
69 Therroovalothoo Kanicka.
70 Kulpanom.
71 Vellichenna Kadama.
72 Karamnah Proverthy.
73 Moondovetchoo Tholil.
74 Ummanapone.
75 Coyethoo Kaltcha.
76 Chumbakonum.
77 Ashan.
78 Ashtamanghallia Proverthy.
79 Checkkalacco.
80 Elakotil.
81 Thorathinkeel.
82 Eelavathee.
83 Boomysammathom.
84 Kypanee.
85 Kaltcha Panom.
86 Vuttypanom.
87 Oolavoo Kaltcha.

88 Kundoo Kaltcha.
89 Arriwoo Kaltcha.
90 Sunkathom Kaltcha.
91 Deepawalli Kaltcha.
92 Oochenkiddavelah.
93 Swarnathayom.
94 Naveechettom.
95 Koddikkayaroo.
96 Korathyattom.
97 Vauthiaproverthy.
98 Vunnan Mathoovurry.
99 Kunnan Vaulum Cayaroo.
100 Kodiapatom.
101 Thada Kaltcha.
102 Andy Kaltcha.
103 Mudiyadooppoo.
104 Alankarom.
105 Karkooli.
106 Eranai.
107 Ayar Cheriapayar.
108 Chekala Velichana.
109 Thari Kadama.
110 Pooja Cherappa.

108. While the land tax is generally very moderate in Travancore, it was extremely heavy in exceptional cases in the Naunjenaud. A corrective was long required in these cases. In the year under review, His Highness was pleased to publish a notification, prescribing a certain maximum rate of tax, and ordering that all existing taxation in the Nanjenaud in excess of that maximum rate should be reduced at once to that standard. This relief cost the State about 15,000 Rupees a year; but there is reason to hope that it has improved the prospects of many ryots, and will ultimately secure a commensurate return to the State arising from extended or more regular cultivation.

109. The Cocoanut plantations of the country were for a long time subject to a demand for leaves for feeding the Sirkar Elephants which are largely employed for State and Public Works, as well as

in the Forests. The demand was of an uncertain and oppressive character; the rich contrived to evade it, and it fell with great severity upon the poor. The required leaves could be cut from any garden on payment of a nominal price, even which scarcely reached the owner. This system was done away with this year. A notification was issued declaring that Elephant fodder should thereafter be purchased in the open market at the ruling prices of the day. Owners of garden property must feel this as a considerable relief, the extent of which may, to some degree, be measured by the fact that, under the new arrangement, the fodder of a first class Elephant costs 540 Rs. a year, while under the old, it cost only 144 Rupees; but the relief is really more valuable than represented by the difference of cost. Many oppressions and exactions for which the old system gave scope, have been swept away.

110. It being of course necessary to make professional surveys of forest grants made for Coffee cultivation, provision had to be made in this direction at once. An establishment has therefore been sanctioned on the following scale:

		Pay.	Travelling Allowance.
1 Revenue Surveyor	... ...	250	75
1 Assistant Surveyor	... ...	120	30
2 Draughtsmen @ 30	... ...	60	
2 Computers @ 30	... ...	60	
2 Moochies @ 8	... ...	16	
1 Duffadar	... ...	9	
4 Peons or station markers @ 8	...	32	
20 Measurers @ 7	...	140	
		687	

111. Though the Sirkar was not able to procure hands to fill the whole of the above scale in the year itself, yet a good deal of progress was made, and the establishment already engaged was doing useful work.

112. Partly to meet the cost of this new establishment, partly to obviate the embarassments arising from the same tract of forest land being desired by several applicants, and also partly to prevent

large tracts being applied for and obtained, not for immediate cultivation, but for future speculation; new rules were this year framed and promulgated, by which land is to be put up to public sale at an upset price of one Rupee per acre.

113. The most important measure taken by the Sirkar in regard to land, yet remains to be noticed. It is that, by which a great extent of Sirkar Pauttom property has been enfranchised and put on the same footing as Ryotwary lands in the Madras Presidency.

114. The importance of this step renders it superfluous to apologize for dwelling on it in some detail.

115. A large proportion of the lands of Travancore was held on a tenure called Sirkar Pauttom. Besides garden and Poonja lands, wet lands alone held under this tenure, come to about 200,000 acres.

116. A brief explanation of this tenure is here desirable.

117. The Sirkar was considered the sole Jemmie,—Merassiholder—or the landlord of these lands. The ryots in possession of these lands held them of the Sirkar, just as the tenants of an ordinary Jemmie or Merassidar hold lands of him.

118. Many serious disadvantages attached to this tenure as a consequence of its character. The Sirkar was supposed to have the absolute dominion of a landlord over these lands, limited only by its own considerations of self interest. It seems that the Sirkar was not bound to respect possession. It was thought that the lands could, in some cases, be resumed at the Sirkar's pleasure, though this was not often done in practice. Sirkar Pauttom lands could not be legally sold by one ryot to another, for the reason, he was a simple tenant, and could not act as a proprietor. If a sale were nevertheless effected, it was deemed invalid, and the Sirkar had the right to ignore the transaction altogether. When a sale was executed, it was done clandestinely and in a most circuitous manner, involving an infraction of the truth at almost every step. As Sirkar Pauttom land could not be legally sold, such land was no security for the tax payable on it. When the tax on such land had to be levied by coercive process, the land could not, of course, be brought to sale, but the Sirkar had to seek out other property of the defaulter, and on failure, the de-

mand had to be remitted. As sales were illegal, mortgages were also equally so; and thus the tenant was unable to borrow capital on the security of his Pauttom lands, though such capital were required for the improvement of those very lands. It was only carrying out the pernicious principle, to refuse to accept Pauttom lands as security for public servants, for public contracts, &c. Nor could Pauttom lands be sold by the Civil Courts of the country in execution of decrees. The judgment creditor was not therefore at liberty to regard the Pauttom lands in the possession of his debtor, as any assets available for the satisfaction of the just debt. The Sirkar steadily refused to assent to any action on the part of the tenant, such as was calculated to establish any pecuniary interest of his, in the Pauttom lands forming his holding. This was carried so far that, if a ryot asked to be permitted to spend capital in improving his lands the Sirkar told him that he might do so if he liked, but that the Sirkar would not recognize the improvement, or respect any claim consequent pecuniary interest in the property. Following out the system, no price or a mere nominal price was paid by the Sirkar for Pauttom lands resumed for public purposes, such as for roads, canals public buildings.

119. It is easy to see how adverse such a state of things must have been to the permanent improvement of this important class of lands.

120. A remedy was much needed, and it was applied by His Highness by issuing the following Notification :

"Whereas we earnestly desire that the possession of landed, as well as other property, in our Territory, should be as secure as possible; and whereas we are of opinion that with this view, Sirkar Pauttom lands can be placed on a much better footing than at present, so as to enhance their value; we are pleased to notify to our ryots :

1st. "That the Sirkar hereby and for ever, surrenders for the benefit of the people, all optional power over the following classes of lands, whether wet, garden, or dry, and whether included in the Ayacut accounts or registered since :

Ven Pauttum
Vettolivoo Pauttum

Maraya Pauttum
Mara Pauttum

and all such Durkast Pauttum, the tax of which is understood to be fixed till the next survey and assessment.

2dly. "That the ryots holding these lands may regard them fully as private, heritable, saleable, and otherwise transferable property.

3dly. "Accordingly the sales, mortgages, &c. of these lands will henceforward be valid, may be effected on stamped cadjans, and will be duly registered. The lands may be sold for arrears of tax, in execution of decrees of Courts, and such other legitimate purposes, and may also be accepted as security by the Sirkar, as well as by private individuals.

4thly. "That the holders of the lands in question may rest assured that they may enjoy them undisturbed, so long as the appointed assessment is paid.

5thly. "That the said holders are henceforth at full liberty to lay out labor and capital on their lands of the aforesaid description to any extent they please, being sure of continued and secure possession.

6thly. "That the aforesaid description of lands, will be resumable by the Sirkar, like Jemom and other private lands, only for purely public purposes, as for instance, for making roads, canals, public buildings, &c. and when resumed for such purposes, compensation will be paid by the Sirkar, not for improvements only as heretofore, but equal to the full market value of such lands.

7thly. "That the foregoing concessions are not however to be understood to affect in any way, the rights of the Sirkar to regulate the land tax, to resume escheats, to confiscate the property of criminals, and generally such rights as have heretofore been exercised upon all property in general.

8thly. "That it is to be understood that, when Pauttum land, being a portion of a holding, is transferred to a pauper, with the view of defrauding the Sirkar of the tax due to it, the Sirkar will have the right of apportioning the tax so as to prevent loss of revenue.

9thly. "That partly with a view to strengthen the title of the transferree, and partly with the object of realizing a fund to meet the additional expenses which the Sirkar will have to incur, in paying full compensation according to this Notification, for lands assumed for public objects, a fee at the rate of 2 per cent. of the interests transferred, will be payable to the Sirkar by the transferree, at the period of the transfer, according to rules which the Dewan has been directed to promulgate."

121 This notification has effectually removed the uncertainties of the Pauttum tenure. The ryot in possession of Pauttum lands may hereafter feel that, in effect, *he* is the landlord. He can regard the lands as his own property; and the wholesome feeling of ownership thus generated, is obviously of inestimable value.

122. Before concluding this part of the report, it is only fit that the commercial treaty entered into in the course of the year with the British Government should be referred to, in consequence of its bearing upon the agricultural interests of the realm. In pursuance of this treaty, all the produce of Travancore, with a few exceptions, is admissible into British India, whether by sea or land, free of British Indian duty.

123. Thus, moderate taxation, improved tenure, high prices, and reduced duties, must each have its ample share in stimulating production in this favored country.

124. The land-holders, as a body probably the most numerous in the country, were never before more contented and prosperous.

CUSTOMS.

125. The total revenue of the State from land and sea Customs, exclusive of that from Pepper and Tobacco, was Sirkar Rupees 3,78,213, being less than that of the antecedent year by Sirkar Rupees 79,694, or in the ratio of 17 per cent.

126. The causes of this falling off will be found noticed under the head of Finance.

127. The export duty on Pepper was Sirkar Rupees 43,426, which also shows a very considerable falling off.

128. The import duty on Tobacco, as noticed elsewhere, amounted to Sirkar Rupees 7,85,709.

129. Hence the total of all duties was about Rupees 12,07,348.

130. The following is a comparative Statement of the Exports for the years 1039 and 1040.

EXPORTS.

No.	Goods.	1039. Quantity.	1039. Tariff value.	1040. Quantity.	1040. Tariff value.	Increase. Quantity.	Increase. Tariff value.	Decrease. Quantity.	Decrease. Tariff value.
			Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
1	Copra ....Cwt.	2,39,180	19,13,589	2,03,128	16,26,310	„	„	36,052	2,87,279
2	Coir .... do.	93,207	6,38,682	82,365	5,99,633	„	„	10,842	39,049
3	Vettoopauch or Chickney ...Cand.	4,455	4,45,573	3,765	3,76,598	„	„	690	68,975
4	Cocoanut Oil ....Cwt.	39,390	5,51,519	21,820	3,06,083	„	„	17,570	2,45,436
5	Cocoanuts .... No.	93,68,323	2,34,240	86,14,621	2,15,894	„	„	7,53,702	18,346
6	Pepper ....Candies	4,886	3,73,030	2,750	2,09,943	„	„	2,136	1,63,087
7	Paddy ....Cwt.	6,948	12,904	80,654	1,62,713	73,706	1,48,809	„	„
8	Dry Ginger .... do.	19,224	1,92,288	14,667	1,46,691	„	„	4,557	45,597
9	Palmyra Jaggry .... do.	23,928	85,458	40,557	1,44,520	16,629	59,062	„	„
10	Salt Fish .... do.	54,167	1,10,275	60,122	1,20,927	5,955	10,652	„	„
11	Pinnaka Oil .... do.	14,901	1,19,275	14,198	1,13,858	„	„	703	5,417
12	Wood in logs, &c.	„	1,09,460	„	1,12,091	„	2,631	„	„
13	Tamarind ....Cwt.	33,621	1,01,544	30,013	87,284	„	„	3,608	14,260
14	Coffee........................... do.	2,979	59,644	3,965	80,221	986	20,577	„	„
15	Areccanuts .... No.	2,70,02,937	57,858	3,33,33,381	71,156	63,30,444	13,298	„	„
16	Fish Oil ....Cwts.	3,070	30,702	6,838	68,382	3,768	37,680	„	„
17	Rice .... do.	2,869	9,428	12,704	41,959	9,835	32,531	„	„
18	Coir Fibre .... do.	6,143	43,887	5,105	36,483	„	„	1,038	7,404
19	Arrowroot & flour .... do.	1,354	15,315	2,887	35,983	1,533	20,668	„	„
20	Molasses .... do.	6,631	47,368	5,163	35,001	„	„	1,468	12,367
21	Different kinds of mats ......Score.	50,494	34,272	47,858	31,733	„	„	2,636	2,539
22	Hides ....Cwts.	2,180	26,512	Cwt... 1,747 Score. 153	24,366	„	„	„	2,146
	Total......	—	52,13,823	—	46,47,829	—	3,45,908	—	9,11,902

131. It is not possible to give a similar statement for Imports also, because the import duty on the great bulk of imports has been done away with, and there is consequently no means of estimating the goods imported.

132. But commercial statistics being of great value, it is worthy of consideration, whether some special arrangements cannot be made, to take an account of the goods passing into the country, though free of duty. Such an account can, it may be supposed, be taken without appreciable inconvenience to trade. There can be little objection to Travancore following the same plan for the registration of trade statistics as that adopted in some of the British Indian territories, as for instance, the Central Provinces.

133. The exports of the country continue much in excess of the imports, and the balance is redressed by the import of precious metals. It is gold that the people are particularly attached to, silver being very scantily used for ornaments, and being bulkier than gold for purposes of hoarding. The English pound, the Australian sovereign, and various other gold coins are accordingly pretty common, especially in sea-port towns.

134. The Sirkar abolished in the year, the duties on cattle. This must operate as a considerable relief, as cattle constantly pass to and fro for purposes of sale, carriage, or pasturage.

135. In the year under review, the commercial treaty which had, for some time, been under negotiation between Travancore on the one hand, and the British Government and the Cochin Sirkar on the other, was concluded.

136. The following notification was issued by His Highness the Maha Rajah in consequence.

"Whereas it has been found expedient to revise, in communication with the British Indian Government and the Cochin Sirkar, the system of duties hitherto levied on the trade of Travancore, it is notified that, from and after the 1st of June 1865 no customs duties on account of this Sirkar
20th of Vycausy 1040,
will be levied on goods imported by land, sea, or backwater, into Travancore, and being the produce and manufacture of British India or of the territories of the Cochin state, excepting on

Tobacco raw and manufactured,
Salt,
Opium,
Spirits,

which will be treated as heretofore.

2. " The British Indian and Cochin Governments will also give up their customs duties on all goods imported by land, sea, or backwater, into Travancore from their territories. The British Indian Government will permit Bombay Salt to be exported to Travancore on the same terms as to the British Provinces, such as Malabar and Canara.

3. " On imported goods other than those which are the produce or manufacture of British India, or the territories of the Cochin State, the Travancore Government will levy the British Indian rates of duty, except when they shall have already paid duty to British India or the Cochin State, in which case they will be exempted from duty.

4. " The duty that this Government will levy on goods exported from Travancore will be 10 per cent. on Timber, 15 Rs. per candy of 500 English lbs. on Pepper and Betelnut, and 5 per cent. on all other goods. But Tinnevelly Cloths exported from Travancore to British India or to Sirkar Cochin will be free. And also, only a limited number of commodities will be liable to export duty at the Chowkies of Ramaswaremcottah, Bagavathycottah and Eddapully: the said commodities being notified from time to time.

5. " Neither the British Indian Government nor the Cochin State will levy any duty on goods imported into their territories from Travancore, whether by land, sea, or backwater, and whether the produce and manufacture of Travancore, or foreign goods which have already paid import duty to this State, excepting

Salt,
Opium,
Spirits.

6. " The Sirkar will not tax Coimbatore or other British Indian produce passing through the Travancore backwater to British Cochin, or to the Cochin State, nor tax the produce of the territories of the Cochin Sirkar, directly proceeding through Travancore to British Cochin, or to some other part of the territories of the Cochin State itself.

7. " The British Indian Tariff of valuations will supersede the Tariffs hitherto in force in the Chowkies of this Sirkar."

137. Under the arrangements thus made, trade has been considerably relieved. With the removal of fiscal restrictions, considerable delay and vexation have also ceased.

138. The British Government has engaged to pay annually to the Sirkar an adequate compensation for the loss which it sustains by allowing free access into Travancore to goods other than the produce or manufacture of British India, and which may have already paid duty at British Indian Custom Houses. It is only fair that the import duty paid by the Travancore consumer, but transferred to the British Indian exchequer in consequence of the arrangement, should be returned to the Travancore treasury in the shape of compensation.

139. The effect of these arrangements on trade will probably take time to develop itself. Agriculture can seldom increase production in consequence of reduced taxation, as fast as manufactures; and, unfortunately, unfavorable seasons depress trade just at present.

140. The Light house at Alleppey continues in the best order. The port dues collected in the year amounted to nearly 3,000 Rupees, while the expenditure was about 2,500 Rupees.

141. In the year under review, there arrived at the port of Alleppey 77 ships, 44 brigs, 23 schooners, and a number of smaller vessels amounting to about 52,000 tons.

142. The receipts on account of goods moved on the iron tramway at Alleppey were 10,470 Rupees, and the expenditure for repairs and maintenance was 2,260 Rupees.

SALT.

143. The quantity of salt sold in the year does not differ much from that sold in the previous year. The comparison stands thus:

In	1039	Parahs	14,60,000
„	1040	Do.	14,56,000

144. The latter quantity is nearly equal to 3,980 garces;

145. Of this quantity, 30 per cent. was home made salt, the rest was imported from different parts of British India.

146. The revenue derived from the monopoly sales of this article was about Rupees 5,49,000.

147. Towards the latter part of the year under review, an arrangement was concluded with the British Government to regulate duties on the trade between British India and Travancore. It was agreed as part of such arrangement, that Travancore should raise its selling price of salt to an equality with the British Indian rate, and to maintain this equality; the object being to obviate temptation to the smuggling of salt from one territory to another. This assimilation was carried out when the year was three months short of its close.

148. The effect of this measure was to raise the price forty per cent. to the consumer.

149. The efforts to improve the home manufacture of salt have been continued, and promise a considerable gain to the exchequer in process of time.

150. The quantity of the stock of salt in the hands of the Sirkar at the end of the year was about 8,46,160 Parahs or 2,313 garces, being worth 4,19,340 Rupees at the monopoly selling rate.

TOBACCO.

151. As observed in the report for the previous year, the monopoly of the sale of this article has ceased, and Tobacco is now admissible into the country on the payment of an import duty.

152. At the commencement of the year under review, this duty was regulated as follows:

On Tinnevelly	Tobacco per	Candy	100	Rupees.
,, Jaffna	Do.	Do.	140	,,
,, Coimbatore	Do.	Do.	65	,,

153. But this scale was further reduced towards the end of the year, to the subjoined one;

On	Tinnevelly Tobacco per Candy		85	Rupees.
,,	Jaffna Do.	Do.	120	,,
,,	Coimbatore Do.	Do.	40	,,

the reduction being in the proportion of 15, 14, and 38 per cent.

154. The reduction was made the largest on Coimbatore tobacco, as this is admissible in the adjacent territory of Cochin quite free of duty; and as that territory, in parts, is intermixed with Travancore, this State cannot maintain a high duty without giving rise to much smuggling and its attendant evils.

155. To compensate the State fully for the sacrifice involved in this direction, the consumption of the several kinds of tobacco must increase in the ratios of 18, 16 and 62 per cent. respectively.

156. But so much increase in consumption cannot be expected, and hence the State must be prepared for loss of revenue.

157. It is obvious also, that the tobacco revenue cannot manifest the same elasticity at every consecutive abatement of the pressure of taxation. This tendency of the revenue to recover itself must rapidly diminish at every successive reduction of duty. The reason is evident. The earlier reductions stimulated the increase of revenue, by the double action of checking contraband trade and bringing the article within the means of large numbers of people. But the later reductions have little smuggling to repress, and are not so eagerly welcomed by the comparatively satisfied consumer.

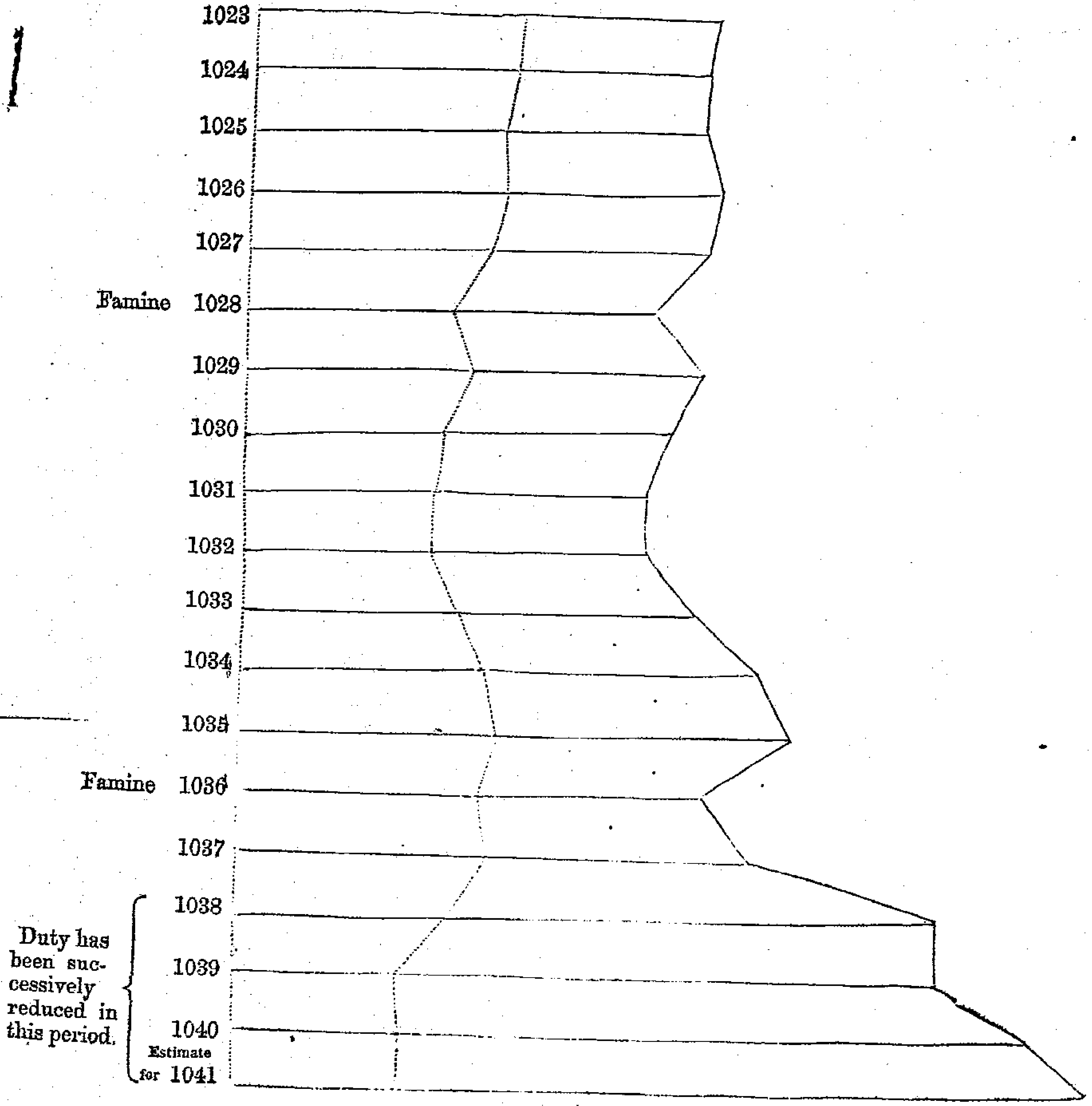
158. The reduction of duty on tobacco last effected, as noticed above, operated for only three months in the year under review; and hence we must look for its influence mainly in the subsequent year. There is reason to believe that this influence will manifest itself in an increase of the consumption of all kinds of tobacco to the extent of about 7 per cent. The revenue still to be made good to the State may be estimated at 60,000 Rupees a year.

159. The consumption of all kinds of tobacco for the year under review was candies 6,791, while that for the antecedent year was 6011, thus showing an advance of about 13 per cent.

160. The revenue from tobacco for the year amounted very nearly to 7,72,000 British Rupees, which was 18 per cent. of the total revenue of the State.

161. It may be briefly stated here, that the abolition of the tobacco monopoly and the subsequent reductions of duty have been effected at an annual loss to the State, of between four and five hundred thousand Rupees.

162. The following diagram may not be altogether without interest, showing as it does, the rise in the consumption of tobacco of all kinds in a series of years.


1023
1024
1025
1026
1027
Famine 1028
1029
1030
1031
1032
1033
1034
1035
Famine 1036
1037
1038
Duty has been successively reduced in this period.
1039
1040
Estimate for 1041

163. In this figure, the higher co-ordinates represent the consumption on a scale of 1,500 candies to an inch, while the lower ones represent the net revenue collected, on a scale of 8,00,000 Rupees an inch. The upper curve represents the progress of the consumption, while the lower one in dotted lines shows the variations in the revenue derived.

164. It will be seen that the consumption has been rapidly rising; that for the last year in the figure being nearly double that for the first year, while the revenue realized has considerably fallen.

165. A question very naturally arises here, whether it is really desirable that the public revenue should be much further sacrificed, solely with a view to enable the population to increase its consumption of tobacco.

166. The question can hardly be answered in the affirmative. While tobacco is not quite as deleterious as spirituous liquors, it cannot but be classed among the nervous stimulants. There must therefore be a wholesome limit to the process of cheapening the article at the sacrifice of the public income.

167. This limit cannot, of course, be exactly defined. But it may be generally stated, that the reduction of duty on tobacco need not be carried further than the point at which the temptation to smuggling can be effectually counteracted, and at which the poorer consumers are enabled to secure a moderate quantity of tobacco for their use. And it may also be safely assumed, that an article like tobacco should not pay a much smaller revenue than salt.

CARDAMOMS.

168. These are to be noticed here as a source of public revenue.

169. 126 candies were brought to sale in the year. They sold at the rate of 944·58 Rs. per candy at an average.

170. The revenue realized under this head for the year was 1,19,017 Rupees.

171. The unfavorable character of the seasons in regard to moisture, tells severely upon the production of this valuable spice. And, at the time of collecting the produce, epidemics sometimes break out in the jungles, the severity of which, in places remote from good medical aid, sometimes induces the cultivators to abandon a part of the fruits of their labors.

172. All circumstances considered, the Sirkar must feel that this is a very uncertain source of revenue, though a very desirable one, as it does not tax the people of Travancore. It stands to the general finances of Travancore in a relation very analogous to that which the opium revenue bears to the general finances of British India.

ABKAREE, &c.

173. The revenue derived from the Abkaree farms, being the rent paid for the privilege of selling spirituous liquors in the several Talooks, amounted in the year to Rupees 71,844.

174. Similarly, the revenue derived on account of the privilege of selling opium was Rupees 8,607.

175. The following is a statement showing the quantities of opium imported in the country during 12 years, inclusive of the one under report:

In	1029	lbs.	773
,,	1030	,,	1,117
,,	1031	,,	798
,,	1032	,,	2,129
,,	1033	,,	2,565
,,	1034	,,	3,165
,,	1035	,,	3,638
,,	1036	,,	6,751
,,	1037	,,	2,787
,,	1038	,,	3,543
,,	1039	,,	925
,,	1040	,,	3,691

176. More of this stuff probably comes in clandestinely.

177. Though the price of this narcotic has been increased by subjecting it to heavy taxation, chiefly with a view to check the growth of its consumption, it does not seem probable that the increased price has a palpably deterrent effect.

EDUCATION.

178. The Educational Institutions maintained by the Sirkar are, the Central School at Trevandrum called the High School; 10 English and 4 Vernacular Schools in the Districts; and two Girls' Schools, both at the Capital. There are also at Trevandrum an English and a Vernacular Law Class, and a Class for Medical pupils.

179. The total number of boys under instruction in the High School during the year, was 678—the average daily number in the register 555—and the average daily attendance 507. These numbers were in excess of last year's by about 50. Additional rooms had to be provided for the accommodation of this number.

180. The following Statement may be of interest, as showing the representation in the High School, of the different classes of the community, and the proportion they bear to the number of boys at the Capital.

Caste or Creed	No. of boys in the capital as per last census.	No. in the High School.	Percentage to the whole School.	Percentage to the number of boys in the capital.
Brahmins	817	179	26·4	21·9
Sudras	4,086	213	31·4	5·2
Other Hindus	2,991	175	25·8	5·8
Christians	936	96	14·2	10·3
Mahomedans	992	15	2·2	1·5
Total	9,822	678	——	6·8

181. If this percentage appear too small at first sight, let it be borne in mind that, of the 9,822 boys in Trevandrum, a considerable proportion must be mere children of too tender an age to be sent to school; and let it also be recollected that only a proportion of the boys fit to be sent to school could ever aspire to an *English* education.

182. It is gratifying to see that the Sudras, who were for many years a minority in the school, are now beginning to muster strong, though their proportion to the juvenile Sudra population is still small.

183. This institution, including the English Law Class attached to it, cost the Sirkar in salaries, scholarships, &c. a sum of about 12,000 Rupees, of which about 2050 Rupees or 17 per cent. were reimbursed by the pupils in the shape of fees. The cost of education in this institution is therefore about 15 Rs. per annum per head.

184. The course of studies pursued by the highest class corresponds with the subjects prescribed for the Matriculation Examination in the Madras University. Four of the students passed that Examination successfully in February 1865, one the First examination in Arts, and six the Madras U. C. S. Examination—general Test.

185. The desirableness of raising the standard of Education in this School came under the consideration of the Sirkar during the year under review; and, with this view, arrangements were made for procuring the services of an additional European Master from England.

186. The arrival and appointment of Mr. J. Ross M. A. and his taking charge of two additional classes as a Senior Department of the school, will be matter for record in the next year's report.

187. The Law Class attached to the School is composed of about 20 young men mostly in the service of the Sirkar. The curriculum of studies prescribed, corresponds very nearly with the subjects of the Madras special Test Examination for the Office of District Moonsiff or Pleader. The portions read during the year were, Kindersley's Law of Evidence, Broom's Chapter on Criminal

Law, the first 5 Chapters of the Indian Penal Code, Strange's Manual of Hindu Law, Sawyer's Manual of Contracts up to Partnership, and 100 sections of the Code of Civil Procedure.

188. The Vernacular Law Class, which was formed this year, is composed mostly of men employed in the Vernacular Departments of the Sirkar Service. They are being trained for filling various posts in the Police Department.

189. These two Law Classes are doing much good. The action of the courts too, in insisting upon proper qualifications for Judicial appointments and for pleaderships, has stimulated the study of law at Trevandrum.

190. The Medical Class is under the tuition of Dr. Sperschneider, the Officer in Medical charge of the Brigade. It consists of 10 stipendiary students destined to be employed as dressers &c. They are taught by means of lectures delivered four times a week. The rest of their time is spent in attendance at the Dispensary and Hospitals under the charge of the Durbar Physician.

191. The lectures delivered during the year were on Anatomy and Physiology.

192. As aids to the spread of knowledge, may be noticed the existence in the capital of 2 Libraries, one of which was opened this year, and 2 Reading Clubs, maintained chiefly by private subscription. The public Lectures noticed in the last report were continued during this year also, and were well attended.

193. Their Highnesses the young Princes continue to make steady progress in their studies.

194. To pass on to the schools in the Districts—the Superintendent's Report shows an increase of 3 schools and 138 pupils, or 24·5 per cent. over the numbers of last year.

195. In all, 1,125 pupils were under instruction during the year, of whom 708 were in the rolls at its close; viz. 431 in the English, and 277 in the Vernacular schools.

196. The following were the proportions of the different classes of boys who were under instruction :

Brahmins	10 per cent.	
Pandy Sudras	44·2	,,
Malayali do.	20·3	,,
Christians	22·6	,,
Mahomedans and others	3	,,

Three of the English Schools having been organized about the close of the year, much cannot be said of their progress. Two of them have for their first masters, men who were specially trained as Teachers, in the Normal School at Cannanore, at the expense of the Sirkar; hence good results are anticipated. One of the English Schools is reported to be on the decline for want of interest on the part of the people themselves. It will therefore have to be transferred to some other place, where an English education is better appreciated.

197. It has been arranged that the more advanced pupils of the several District Schools should visit Trevandrum once a year, the Sirkar defraying the expenses of their journey to and fro. This has an excellent effect. The pupils regard the visit which they are allowed to make, in the light of a reward. They enjoy the change very much. While at Trevandrum, they see all that is worth seeing there, such as the High School, the Museum, the Public Gardens, the Animals collected there. They often contract a desire to stay at the Capital, and hence the annual visit that has been arranged, leads to several pupils stopping at Trevandrum and joining the High School to prosecute their studies.

198. The pupils from the more advanced of the District Schools are able to take place in the second class of the High School at Trevandrum.

199. In the Vernacular schools the numbers vary from 57 to 139. The education in these, is conducted according to the English system.

200. The total cost of education in all the District Schools was about 8,800 Rupees during the year, of which about 730 Rupees, or about 8 per cent. were refunded to the Sirkar in fees &c. The cost of education in the District Schools is therefore about 12½ Rupees per head per annum.

201. This is exclusive of the cost of buildings, of which the Sirkar's Engineer has been instructed to erect three, at a cost of about 2,300 Rupees each.

202. The Sirkar is also contributing to the maintenance of a few pupils who have gone up to Madras to prosecute their studies there.

203. While the Sirkar has not been wanting in promoting English education, it must be confessed that, but little progress has been made by it as regards sound instruction in the Vernacular language, through which alone any considerable impression can be made on the masses. It may however be stated hero that it is under consideration to appropriate at once, every year, a sum of 20,000 Rupees towards the establishment of Vernacular Schools in the Districts, to be conducted on a sound and well matured plan.

204. This part of the report cannot be brought to a close without some reference to the educational labors of private bodies and individuals. The European Missionaries are sowing broad-cast the seeds of knowledge, and so do others. An attempt was made to ascertain how many pupils are under instruction in all the private Schools in the country; and though the information collected may not be quite accurate, it may be stated with confidence, that the number of pupils under instruction, in Schools other than those maintained by the Sirkar, cannot be much less than 40,000.

MILITARY.

205. The following Statement shows the strength of the Nair Brigade in the year.

Infantry.		*Artillery.*	
1	Lieutenant Colonel.	1	Jemadar.
2	Captains.	2	Havildars.
1	Doctor.	2	Naigues.
1	Serjeant Major.	25	Sepoys.
1	Quarter Master Serjeant.		
16	Subadars.		*Band.*
16	Jemadars.	1	Master of the Band.
80	Havildars.	1	Havildar.
80	Naigues.	1	Naigue.
46	Drummers & Fifers.	20	Musicians.
1,164	Sepoys.		

Departmental Servants ...... 40.

206. The cost of the force for the year was about 1,43,000 Rupees, including cost of clothing, superannuation pensions, &c.

207. The amount of pensions paid in the year was about 8,600 Rupees.

208. The number of sick admitted in the

Brigade Hospital was	....	829
Died in do.	....	16
Average monthly sick in do.	....	69
Per centage of Deaths to sick	....	1·93

209. It may be an interesting fact to state that 29 per cent. of the rank and file are able to read and write the native language.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

210. In the course of the year, 673 patients were treated in the several Sirkar Hospitals.

211. Of these, 426, or 63 per cent., were cured, and 52, or 8 per cent., died. The rest remained in hospital for further treatment.

212. Out patients treated were as follows:

At Dispensary, Trevandrum	2,224	
,, Charity Hospital, do.	1,192	
,, Palace Department	217	
,, Huzzoor Cutcherry Department	228,	of these 1 died.
,, Nagercoil	823,	of these 7 died.
,, Southern Canal	421,	of these 25 died.
,, Shencottah	543,	of these 17 died.
,, Quilon	2,135	
,, Alleppey	1,114,	of these 14 died.
,, Maryville	286,	of these 8 died.
,, Shertallay	50,	of these 2 died.

213. The subjoined is a Statement of Surgical operations performed during the year at Trevandrum:

			Cured.	Died.
Abscess about the armpit	1	Opened	1	„
„ on the shoulder	1	Do.	1	„
Cancer of the left breast	1	Removed	1	„
„ of the lip	1	Do.	1	„
Diseased hand	1	Amputated	1	„
„ „ by fracture of bone ...	1	Do.	1	„
Fracture of the left leg	2	Adjusted	2	„
„ of the right leg	1	Do.	1	„
„ of the left arm	1	Do.	1	„
„ of the left leg comd. comminuted ...	1	Do.	1	„
„ of the right forearm do. ...	1	Do.	1	„
Necrosis of the malar bone	1	Bone extracted ...	1	„
Phymosis	2	Circumcised	2	„
Polypus Nasi	6	Removed	6	„
Ranulæ	1	Do.	1	„
Sinuses of the groin	1	Opened	1	„
Tumour of the neck	1	Removed	1	„
„ about the interior surface of the lower lip ...	1	Do.	1	„
„ of the breast	1	Do.	1	„
„ on the back	1	Do.	1	„
Warts about the lower lip	1	Do.	1	„
Warty excrescence	1	Do.	1	„
Wound on the head	1	Sutured	1	„
„ caused by the plunging of a fish bone ...	1	Bone extracted and sutured ...	1	„
Total ...	31	Total ...	31	„

214. The total number of Vaccinations for the year were 16,626, of which 14,931 are reported as successful.

215. As there are 27 vaccinators employed in the several stations, the number of vaccinations scarcely gives 2 per day per vaccinator, which shows that the vaccinators require looking after.

216. The pay of the vaccinators being 3,432 Rupees a year, the cost of each vaccination comes to 3 annas and 3 pice.

217. The salaries of the vaccinators were this year put on a better footing.

218. Arrangements were being made to employ Dr. Pulny Andy to superintend vaccination. The actual appointment of Dr. Pulny Andy, and the benefits that have followed, will form the subject of detailed notice in next year's report.

219. The midwife in Sirkar pay has been increasingly useful to European, Eurasian, and native families.

220. The Medical Class under Dr. Sperschneider, though small, is making progress.

221. One student has been sent to Madras and maintained there at Sirkar charge, to prosecute his education at the Medical College there.

222. The Civil Dispensary Building at Trevandrum had fast approached completion in the year, and has been opened since.

223. His Highness the Maha Rajah being anxious to see the benefit of good medical aid so far further extended in the country, as to be within the reach of all his subjects, it is hoped that large strides will be made in this direction, sufficiently early to be recorded in the next Administration Report.

224. The total expenditure of the State on account of Medical Establishment, Stores, &c., was in round numbers 44,000 Rs. for the year under notice.

FOREST.

225. The management of the forests passed this year into the hands of Mr. C. R. Vernede whose practical experience promises to be of service to the State.

It having been found for a long time, that the Conservator had too large a range of forests to look after without assistance, a couple of Assistants were given him, one of whom, however, has since resigned.

226. There is nothing strikingly new to be recorded in connection with the working of the forests. They are being worked

with somewhat greater efficiency, commensurate with the increased Establishment.

227. The fees levied on timber cut by private parties amounted to about 18,000 Rs.

228. The number of teak logs cut by Sirkar agency and sent to the Depôt at Allepey for sale was nearly 1,531, which would come to about 3,827 candies.

229. About 400 logs of a smaller kind of Teak, called Colo Teak, were also sent to Allepey.

230. Some other superior kinds of wood are also sent down to Allepey for sale there, such as Blackwood, but in small quantities.

231. Nine wild Elephants were captured by Sirkar agency, in addition to seven entrapped by inhabitants and delivered up to the Sirkar on payment of rewards as usual. Of the total number, 2 died in the cages.

232. The produce of the Forests, besides timber, consists chiefly of

Cardamoms,
Ivory,
Wax,
Dammer,
Sticklac,
Honey.

233. Cardamoms form the most valuable of the group.

234. The quantity of this collected for the year was 61 candies, which fetched in the market 944½ Rupees per candy.

235. Number of royal	tigers killed	23
Do.	Cheetahs	194
Do.	Wild Elephants	None.

236. All remnants of the system of using impressed labor in working the forests were this year swept away. This, of course, considerably adds to the expenses.

237. In conclusion, it may be observed that it is the belief of the Sirkar that the management of the forests is yet susceptible of much improvement. There are parts of forests where there is magnificent timber which ought to be, but which cannot be, brought down; first, because there are no roads, and secondly, because Elephant-power, considered indispensable, is limited. The renovation of the forests which are being worked, is left entirely to natural processes.

238. It is the intention of the Sirkar to arrange for the Conservator visiting some of the best worked forests of British India, with a view to see if any particular instruction is to be gained.

THE SIRKAR PRESS.

239. The ordinary expenses incurred on account of this Establishment in the year were about 6,000 Rupees.

240. Additional types, both English and Malayalim, an extra printing machine, &c., cost about 3,800 Rupees.

241. The Establishment is constantly employed in Sirkar work.

OBSERVATORY.

242. This year saw the closing of this institution. Mr. Broun, the Director, retired on pension. Most of the instruments have been offered for sale, and some have been sold.

243. The transit, the equatorial, and one or two primary instruments are, however, to be still kept up to ascertain local time, to aid educational purposes, and so on.

244. Certain magnetic observations are also carried on, to last for a few years more.

245. For these purposes a small establishment of native observers is maintained.

246. Mr. Broun has engaged to print his observations for a series of years in half a dozen volumes. The preliminary calculations and discussions are being made by him in Europe.

247. A limited number of copies will be issued for the benefit of the scientific world.

THE MUSEUM & PUBLIC GARDEN.

248. These continue to rise steadily in interest. About 9,000 persons visited the Museum, but no account is kept of the visitors to the public garden. Among the additions to the Museum, may be mentioned a fine compound microscope, also a solar microscope, a musical box playing native airs, and an air-pump.

249. The philosophical apparatus is useful to the public schools, and it is intended that it should be used to illustrate the public lectures which Mr. J. Ross M. A., the new professor, is to deliver.

250. The amount spent in the year on the public garden was about 8,100 Rs. including the cost of a gardener's lodge, which adds to the appearance of the garden.

251. Pumping machinery on a suitable scale has been ordered out from Europe, for drawing up water from wells for the garden. So also vases, fountains, &c.

252. Some interesting animals have already been brought together, forming the nucleus of a Zoological collection, which cannot fail to be attractive to the public.

253. In connection with the Public Garden, it may be interesting to add a note as to the successful culture therein, of the Victoria Regia.

254. Some seeds of this, were very kindly sent down in a most careful manner by Mr. F. N. Maltby, late British Resident of Travancore and Cochin, a gentleman, who, though now in England, continues to take the most lively interest in the progress of this country. Some seeds were also received from His Excellency Sir

W. Denison. Ordinary flower pots were partially filled with fine tank earth. Two or three seeds were put into each. The remaining portion of the pots was kept constantly filled with water, which was kept in a running state in some cases. The seeds germinated after two months. The plants were afterwards transferred to a tank. In about five months the plants threw out about twenty leaves. In about 7½ months from the time of putting in the seeds, the first flower bud made its appearance. A succession of leaves and flowers appeared, the largest of the former measuring 4 Ft. 2 In., and that of the latter, about 14 Inches in diameter.

255. The flowers thrown out have already furnished the means of a fresh supply of seeds, and propagation has thus become easy. It is intended to put in some plants in a magnificent natural lake of fresh water, a few miles from Trevandrum, side by side with the Lotus.

CINCHONA.

256. The Sirkar continues to maintain the garden at Peermade which was first started in the year 1862 at the suggestion of Mr. F. N. Maltby, late British Resident.

257. The Cinchonas there are reported to be in a thriving condition, and Tea and other cultivation is also being tried.

258. The total cost of the garden for the year was about 4,300 Rupees.

259. The opportunity of Dr. Cleghorn and Mr. Markham passing through Travancore was taken to secure the opinion of these gentlemen on the progress made in the Sirkar's garden; and the favorable way in which these competent judges have spoken of the state of matters after a personal inspection, has served to dispel some misgivings about the experiment.

260. The following extracts from the reports of these gentlemen may be re-produced here with advantage.

"It is satisfactory to record that the Travancore Sirkar has well seconded the efforts of the British Government, and that the result of the Cinchona experiment is more successful here than any where else in Southern India, excepting on the Neilgherries. The accompanying Table gives the age and height of the plants at the date of our visit. By Dr. Cleghorn.

"*Peermade Cinchona Nursery, December,* 1865.

Names of plants.	No.	Height	Age.	Height of tallest tree.
Cinchona Succirubra...	79	5′	Yrs. Months. 2 10	8′ 6″
" Micrantha...	45	3′ 6″	Do.	6′
" Peruviana...	27	3′	Do.	6′
" Nitida	7	2′ 6″	Do.	3′
" Officinalis...	60	2′ 6″	Do.	4′ 7″
" Unknown...	6		Do.	3′ 6″
	224			NOTE.—About 200 more were raised from layers and cuttings.

"The girth of several of the largest of the C. Succirubra was 9 inches close to the ground, and their height for their age was generally satisfactory; some of the plants had been broken by the violence of the wind, but were in a healthy state, throwing out strong shoots from the seat of injury. The Cinchonas planted in the Shola behind the Sirkar Bungalow, had suffered comparatively little from the wind.

"The species that thrive best are C. Succirubra and C. Micrantha; but C. Calisaya should be tried. The C. Condaminea (or Officinalis) is evidently planted at too low an elevation, being weak and delicate, with a tendency to throw out branches along the ground.

"The Peermade garden has a southern exposure and receives the full burst of the S. W. monsoon, from the violence of which, all the plants above the size of dwarf shrubs, have suffered in some degree;

but as the Government have in view the dissemination of seeds and seedlings rather than the formation of a large plantation, it does not seem advisable to change the site, particularly as a glass house and superintendent's cottage have been already built. The present nursery, however, might be sheltered by planting screens of Australian Acacias or other quick growing trees, and the garden might be extended in the Shola behind, which is sheltered from the prevailing winds.

"The experiment of Cinchona introduction having been thus successful, it is now desirable that the Travancore Sirkar should furnish the means of extended culture to the planters of this rising settlement, and of the neighbouring ranges of hills, as opportunities may arise; I therefore beg to suggest that 12 grown plants of C. Succirubra be at once given to each of the planters, who are ready and desirous of commencing Cinchona culture, and thereafter, as many young plants of this and other species as may be available, to applicants, at the Neilgherry rates, viz: 4 annas per single plant.

"I would suggest that a certain number-say 200-of each of the following species:

Cinchona Succirubra
,, Calisaya
,, Micrantha

should be carefully planted in the Shola behind Mary-ville, or other sheltered slope; and a careful record of their growth be registered.

"*Tea.*—The Neilgherry seed received in 1861, germinated freely, and there are now about seventy well formed bushes from 2 to 4 feet high, in flower and fruit; 400 seedlings are available, and a large seed bed has been prepared, and when the garden stock is sufficient, the seeds and seedlings should be distributed gratuitously, or sold at a moderate rate, such as would afford a fair profit to intending speculators, who would establish nurseries on their own account. The primary object being to disseminate selected seeds from the best grown varieties to all desirous of cultivating Tea, the Neilgherry rates of Rupee one per pound of seed, and 10 Rs. per 1000 seedlings, might be adopted.

"With regard to the quality of Travancore Tea, nothing definite can be said until the leaf has been subjected to skilful manipulation, but it may be mentioned that Mr. Liddell of Binny &Co. has shown me reports from professional brokers of London and Calcutta, valuing Tea

grown at Charlie's Hope in Ariengavoo Pass (elevation 1200 feet) at 4 shillings per pound.

"It appears to be highly probable that this part of Travancore is well suited for Tea culture; and therefore at least 4 acres of the Government Garden should be planted with Tea, to furnish seed of the best quality, as much disappointment has been experienced by Mr. Hanny and several of the Planters attempting to raise seed imported from Assam and the N. W. Provinces, the vitality of which had been lost in transit.

"*Vanilla.*—It seems doubtful whether the plant will thrive at Peermade. It has been grown but has not flowered. Further experiments in sheltered sites are required, as the commercial value of the pod is great, with an increasing trade in Ceylon.

"*The Tallow Tree* of China and Mauritius (Stillingia Sebifera) which is cultivated in China and the Northern Provinces of India along with the Tea, might also be tried, for which purpose a few fresh seeds have been sent to Mr. Hannay. The Varnish tree of China (Elocœcoccus Vernicifera) might also be tried.

"*Vegetables.*—Potatoes, Onions and other Kitchen vegetables and Rhubarb might be grown to any extent, for the supply of Quilon, Allepey, Cochin, and Trevandrum. Potatoes are sold at Ootacamund at 2 Rupees per maund, but are not delivered at Trevandrum for less than 6 Rupees and the supply is irregular."

By Mr. Markham.

"The elevation (of Peermade) above the sea is 3,300 feet, and the temperature is suitable. The rainfall, according to observations made for General Cullen varies, from 125 inches on the Western Skirts, to 40 inches on the eastern crests of the ghauts. The girth, close to the ground, of the largest C. Succirubra tree was nine inches. There were 225 Cinchona plants exclusive of cuttings, 5000 Coffee, and 4000 tea seedlings.

"The Mary-ville garden (Peermade) should be the source of supply whence Chinchona plants should be forwarded to every part of the Travancore hills, as opportunities for their cultivation may arise."

UNJELL OR NATIVE POST.

261. At the end of the year, the number of stations at which letters are received and issued was 54, and the aggregate of the distances between them, about 500 miles.

262. New stations are being opened where there is a prospect of their proving self supporting.

263. The Unjell carried in the year about 82,000 private letters.

264. The number of private letters received and sent at Trevandrum was 48,838.

265. Taking the male adult population of the town of Trevandrum at about 16,500 according to the census taken in the year itself, the number of letters received and sent at the Trevandrum station, gives an average of 3 letters per head per annum. But it should not be forgotten that the letters alluded to are those which are confined to Travancore, those that pass to and from Travancore, from and to other parts of India being carried by the British post.

266. The number of private letters carried by the Unjell in the year under review was in excess of that for the preceding year by about 11 per cent. The private correspondence of the country goes on increasing at about this rate.

267. The number of official letters sent by the Unjell was nearly 3,12,000.

268. The speed at which the Unjell is carried is still unsatisfactory. Improvement in this direction may be realized without much further delay.

269. The total cost of the establishment was 12,545 Rupees and the receipts for private letters 4,590 Rupees.

270. The difference between these amounts, which is nearly 8,000 Rupees, may be regarded as the charge for the conveyance of the Official correspondence. Distributing this among the official

covers exceeding three lacs, the cost of conveying each official letter is about ¾ of a chuckram or about 5 pice, which is extremely moderate, considering that official letters are generally much heavier than private ones.

271. Complaints about Unjell irregularities have been but few. Robbery of the mails, whether of the Sirkar or of the British Government, is never known in the country.

272. The introduction of postal stamps is desirable, but the chief difficulties to the measure arise from the continued use of cadjans by many natives, and from the want of the means of making suitable arrangements for the sale of stamps in distant and isolated out-stations. These, however, may not prove insuperable difficulties.

PUBLIC WORKS.

273. It is best to reproduce here the annual report of Mr. Barton, the able and zealous Civil Engineer of the Sirkar.

"In my report for the year previous, I stated that the allotted sum of two lacs of Rupees per annum, had been expended, but owing to the Engineer's Establishment being still not fully organized, the special grant of an extra lac of Rupees, could not, in that year, be availed of.

"During the year now under report, the strong feeling of the utility of public works, and the healthy state of the financial affairs of the Travancore State, led to the sanction of an amended establishment, and a permanent allotment, increased to 3 lacs per annum, with a reserve of an extra lac for any special undertaking.

"Taking the expenditure as a fair test of the extended operations, I find the Department has not failed in responding to the call for progress in public works.

"The expenditure in 63-64 was Rupees 2,00,688.

"In 64-65 Rupees 4 lacs nearly, and this has been wholly devoted to works of general utility, as will be seen from the list appended, in which, the most important works are given under their separate headings.

"ON THE VICTORIA CANAL

an expenditure of 1,01,900 Rupees has been incurred; the first and second barriers of rock near Medallam have been overcome, and a clear passage to full depth formed; and the deepening of the canal from it to the only barrier now remaining near Colechel, is being proceeded with. The Calingulas and other masonry works, excepting the Allanjee Vaical aqueduct, are close upon completion. Work has been considerably delayed by the very confined space in which the heavy blasting operations had to be carried on, and the difficulty of removing the spoil rock out of the deep cutting.

"PEERMADE GHAT AND OTHER ROADS."

"This Ghat, I found it necessary to give much attention to, during this season. It was supposed to have been traced out and work had been commenced on certain parts. On re-examination however, the upper portion of the trace proved to be "imaginary" and it was only with the greatest difficulty we could work in the lower part of the line; a good line however, has now been secured, though through a formidable looking piece of country, and an entire deviation from the originally proposed line, above the foot of what is called "Jacob's Ladder," will give most satisfactory results, both as to gradient and direction. The new line will pass over a ridge nearly 200 feet below that originally selected.

"The lower 7 miles of the Ghat have been opened to full 20 feet in width, and a bridle path along the upper portion of the new trace is being rapidly pushed forward, but the greatest difficulty is still found in securing sufficient labor for this work, and owing to the extreme unhealthiness of the jungles at the foot of the Ghat, the progress in the Moondakayum bridge has been most unfavorable.

"The approach to the Ghat from Cotyum has been maintained in good order: several old timber bridges have been replaced by masonry structures. The Chunganachary road has been completed, fully bridged, and drained, and metalled; and the Traveller's Bungalows at Moondakayam, Waroor, and Chunganachary rendered fit for occupation.

"The construction of the new *road between Nagercoil and Ashamboo* has progressed favorably. About 5 miles are open to traffic, and the early completion of the whole 7 miles may be looked for. The estimated cost of this work was 19,500 Rupees, and it was only commenced at the commencement of the year.

"*The road approaches from Negercoil to Colechel* ($8\frac{1}{2}$ miles) with the cross road from Eraneil to Qodeigherry ($4\frac{1}{4}$ miles,) have also been completed, and include a masonry bridge of four–20 feet spans at Eraneil.

"*The Poowar road* has also been completed.

"*A new road* has been staked out from Eraneil to the large Rajakamungalum Salt pans (7 miles) the estimate submitted, and work commenced.

"*The Southern road* from Trevandrum to the Aramboolie pass has been maintained in excellent order; several great improvements have been made by deviations, and by reconstruction of ruined masonry works, of which may be mentioned the construction of the Parashallay bridge of 20 feet span, the Parashallay Culvert, two–6 feet vents, and the under priming of the Neyattincarray bridge, the foundations of which had been undermined and the whole structure imperilled. A carriage and pair may now be driven with ease and comfort over very nearly 100 miles of road south of Trevandrum.

"The work of actual commencement of "*The Coolithoray Bridge,*" I have been obliged to defer. The absolute want of sufficient skilled labor for all the works in Travancore, has tended to this; but we have now sufficient material collected, the trial wells for testing the actual depth required for foundations have been sunk, and the plan and estimate are being prepared.

"*The Sanitarium Road* has been maintained in good order, but no amount of repairs will ever render the road what it ought to be, and I think a more useful road to Nedooyengaad will eventually supersede it.

"*The Trevandrum Roads* have also been maintained in good order and several improvements been effected.

"*The Poojapooray road* has been completed, and the temporary pile and platform bridge erected between the permanent masonry abutments.

"*The Valiathoray road* from the Fort to the landing place on the beach, has been embanked and partly metalled, and will be shortly open to traffic.

"*A new road* has been projected from the Pettah to the British Post Office, and one in continuation from Poojapooray to the new Public Offices.

"*Wurkallay Road.*—A new road, as the approach to the Arittacoonoo Bungalow, has been nearly completed, while the repair to the Nuddayaray and the Quilon roads, have been effected in a substantial manner.

"*The Railway at Alleppy* has been thoroughly overhauled, teak sleepers and iron chairs substituted for the temporary way, the line doubled for 1,500 feet, and sidings constructed.

"PUBLIC BUILDINGS."

"*The New Hospital* commenced in September 1864 was opened by His Highness in November 1865, complete with its road approaches, fencing, &c. It contains four wards with bath rooms attached to each, a dispensary room, waiting rooms, and an upstair lecture room, and contains 52 cots.

"*Charity Hospital.*—Two additional wards 40×20 have been completed during the year, and the grounds attached, enlarged and improved.

"*The Coolithoray Chuttrum, the Sanitarium Bungalow, Traveller's Bungalows* at Chunganachary, Waroor and Moondakayam, have been erected and a bungalow at Alleppy commenced.

"Plans and estimate for a *Durmahshallay* at Dalavapoorem have been submitted, sanctioned and work commenced.

"MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS."

"*The large Pepper and Tobacco godowns* at Alleppy have been entirely re-roofed, upper rooms for offices constructed, and various other works connected therewith, completed, at an outlay of over 4,000 Rupees.

"*The Tasildar's Cutcherry* and outbuildings at Quilon have also been put in order.

"*The roof of the Quilon Residency* has been thoroughly overhauled, extensive alterations to the Engineer's Office, the Oodeigherry Traveller's Bungalow and to the Brigade Hospital, have also been completed.

"*The temporary Court House* at Trevandrum has been enlarged, and a new road approaching it, constructed.

"PUBLIC GARDENS."

"A new gardener's lodge has been erected at a cost of 1,700 Rupees, and entrance gates and railing to the Garden, commenced.

"NEW PUBLIC OFFICES."

"The designs and estimates for this large work, have been completed and the work of collecting materials, commenced. Great difficulty was experienced in finding a site, but this has been successfully accomplished now—the locality is on the main road, is one mile from the Fort, and one from the Cantonments; the new lines of road approach from Poojapooray and from the Pettah, will give it a most central position.

"The arrangement of the building is, to have all the offices on the lower story, the upper story being devoted to the records and a few private rooms for the heads of departments. A large public hall 75 × 43 × 30 feet high forms the centre; the building has a frontage of 475 feet, with wings 75 feet projection. The estimated cost is a little over 1½ lacs of Rupees, and it is contemplated to complete the work in a couple of years.

"It is contemplated that beyond the great convenience which will occur in the transaction of public business, by having the whole of the Government Offices under one roof, a very large saving to the State will be effected by reducing the need for the large staff of peons, record-keepers and others now employed in the separate offices.

"CANALS."

"The deepening of the canal at Nuddayaray and at Vally, and the removing of one or two great obstacles to traffic, have been completed in addition to the general upkeep by the permanent establishment. But almost all these canals will now have to be deepened, and for this purpose estimates are in course of preparation.

"Lights have been fixed at the entrances to the canals, to guide boats when making the dangerous passage near the bars of the rivers.

"Mile posts have also been carefully fixed along all the canals and roads.

"RAJAKAMUNGALUM SALT PANS."

"The project for the enlargement and improvement of these pans is one of great importance. By diverting the course of a river near to them,

a large area for new evaporating pans has been secured and the discharge of the fresh water into the brine pits, been prevented. I was in hopes that great good results would have been produced during the current year by the completion of these works, but the opportunity has been lost by those in charge of the salt manufacture. A road round these pans has been formed, and this, with the new road from Eraneil, will render this salt manufactory most convenient.

"IRRIGATION WORKS."

"No very extensive undertakings have to be recorded, but during the year, the existing feeding channels have been thoroughly cleared out and repaired along their whole course. Repairs to many of the tanks have been effected; a new dam across the Veerapully river has been constructed at a cost of over 3,000 Rs. and a large tract of land brought under cultivation thereby. A new surplus calingula to the Pootary tank has been nearly completed, and various repairs to existing masonry works in the district, executed.

"I have been obliged to break up the establishment in this district for corruption and inefficiency, and am now only waiting for the arrival of my new assistant before reorganizing an establishment which shall be efficient to cope with the very large works contemplated in this district.

"WURKALLAY BARRIER &c."

"Although the plans were not actually submitted during the year under report, I may here allude to the project for cutting through the Wurkallay barrier. The project has received my most careful attention and consideration. Fresh surveys of the barrier have been made, and contour lines, and trial levels, run in every possible direction. I have been compelled to reject the proposals of my predecessors and have adopted a line, which, in every way, renders the project feasible.

"The work will consist chiefly of open cutting, no where exceeding 70 feet in depth, and two short lengths of tunnel, one 2,000 feet, the other 900 feet in extent.

"The estimated cost is 4½ lacs of Rupees, and the time mentioned for completion, 3 years. Certainly no more useful work could be undertaken, for it will at once place Trevandrum, the capital of Travancore, in direct inland water communication with the chief port of the State, Alleppy, and with Cochin and Narakal, and the lines of communication with the Madras Railway to the north.

"The calculation, such as we have been able to arrive at from somewhat imperfect traffic returns, fully warrants the undertaking of this work, the commencement of which, I most earnestly trust, will not be much longer delayed.

"Plans and estimates have also been submitted for *a new British Post Office* in Trevandrum.

"The materials for the *Iron Screw Pile Bridges* alluded to in my last report have now been received into store, and their erection will be proceeded with as fast as possible.

"Generally I have the pleasure to report that the members of the Department are now working in a more satisfactory manner than I could bring to notice last season. The command of labor is also better, the coolies and artisans are gaining confidence in their employers and more aptness at their work—difficulties to contend with, of no mean consideration, when I first commenced the task of organizing the Department of Public Works.

"But still there is not sufficient skilled labor to enable an unlimited number of works to be simultaneously in progress in any one district. I am endeavouring to get masons and bricklayers from a distance, and with some chance of success.

"I may here report that the Government has sanctioned my obtaining a steam Engine and various kinds of machines for the use of the Department, and before long, I hope to have considerable aid in this way also towards accelerating works."

274. The Engineer submits with his report the two subjoined tabular statements which speak for themselves.

" List of Works in Course of Execution in 1040 / 1864 & 1865.

Name of Works.	Amount of Estimate.			Expended during the year 1040.		
Works above 5,000 *Rupees.*						
A. V. M. Canal	,,	,,	,,	1,01,924	,,	,,
Peermade Ghat Road	,,	,,	,,	19,947	,,	,,
Trevandrum Road	8,981	,,	,,	232	,,	,,
Sanatarium Road	13,504	,,	,,	3,691	,,	,,
Coolitoray Bridge	58,684	,,	,,	9,023	,,	,,
Chunganacherry Road	24,535	,,	,,	14,093	,,	,,
Repairs to Cape Comorin Road	8,619	,,	,,	2,203	,,	,,
Construction of Ashamboo Road	19,530	,,	,,	7,320	,,	,,
Maintenance Southern Road	7,500	,,	,,	2,331	,,	,,
Do. Do.	5,800	,,	,,	33	,,	,,
Alleppey Railway	8,970	,,	,,	2,126	,,	,,
Construction of Durbar Hall	47,600	,,	,,	2,792	,,	,,
Construction of a Road from Tycaud to Poojaperah	7,986	,,	,,	5,632	,,	,,
Forming Road from Colachel to Nagercoil, and a Bridge across the Vullyaur River on the same Road	11,085	,,	,,	10,692	,,	,,
New Civil Dispensary	11,209	,,	,,	11,173	,,	,,
Closing Kulladay Breaches	9,038	,,	,,	2,336	,,	,,
Repairs of Cottayum Road	5,025	,,	,,	2,407	,,	,,
Construction of New Public Offices	1,52,459	,,	,,	378	,,	,,
Works between 3,000 & 5,000 *Rs.*						
Coolithoray Chutrum	3,265	,,	,,	1,587	,,	,,
Improvement to the Rajakamungalum Salt pans	4,650	,,	,,	1,209	,,	,,
Maintenance Trevandrum Roads	3,333	,,	,,	2,202	,,	,,
Poowar Road	3,000	,,	,,	5,378	,,	,,
Valyathoray Road	3,400	,,	,,	3,606	,,	,,
Veerapooly Dam	3,393	,,	,,	3,161	,,	,,
Rajakamungalum Road	4,042	,,	,,	746	,,	,,
Works between 1,000 & 3,000 *Rs.*						
27 Works	47,890	,,	,,	24,886	,,	,,
Works below 1,000 *Rs.*						
105 Works	28,743	,,	,,	26,960	,,	,,
157	Total Rupees...			2,69,068	,,	,,

Table shewing the cost of Establishment and quarterly return of work executed.

Particulars.	Cost of Establishment.			Value of work done quarterly.		
On the 15th August, 1864, Monthly cost of Establishment was Rs. 1,462						
From 15th August to 15th November..	6,588	,,	,,	49,538	,,	,,
,, 15th December to 15th February	6,852	,,	,,	55,300	,,	,,
,, 15th March to 15th May	7,269	,,	,,	59,978	,,	,,
,, 15th June to 15th August	7,267	,,	,,	1,24,115	,,	,,
	27,976	,,	,,	2,88,931	,,	,,
Contingencies including travelling and other allowances	4,903	,,	,,			
				32,879	,,	,,
Advances made on account of various works in progress				11,699	,,	,,
Stock, consisting of Iron Piles and Girders, &c.				64,125	,,	,,
	Total Rupees...			3,97,634	,,	,,

275. Besides the more important works executed by the Engineer's Department, there are minor ones, such as the thatching of the various public buildings, repairs of Pagodas, Palaces, Courts, &c. done under the agency of the Tassildars and such other functionaries. These cost about 87,000 Rs. in the year, and the cost of their superintendence was about 9,700 Rs.

FINANCIAL.

276. The following Statement shows the Receipts and Expenditure for the year under review, as compared with those for the preceding year.

Comparative Statement of the Revenue Collections, and

		1039.	1040.
1	Land Revenue	16,51,208	16,45,470
2	Miscellaneous Do.	4,94,796	4,92,412
3	Customs	4,57,907	3,78,218
4	Arrack and Opium	81,789	80,451
5	Tobacco	7,88,901	7,85,709
6	Pepper	76,172	43,426
7	Salt	5,15,748	5,48,724
8	Cardamoms and other Goods	95,321	1,41,998
9	Timber	89,309	40,029
10	Arrears of Revenue collected in the year	59,576	54,708
		43,10,727	42,11,140

Disbursements of the Travancore Sirkar, during the last 2 years.

	1039.	1040.
The Devasom or Religious Institution	5,70,843	5,47,682
The Oottooperrah or charitable Do.	2,95,192	3,06,869
The Palace	4,57,460	4,65,585
Huzzoor Cutcherry and the Civil Establishments	4,90,696	4,14,126
Judicial Establishment	85,984	97,669
Police Do.	74,375	1,07,382
Nair Troops	1,25,969	1,26,119
Elephant and Horse Establishments	30,107	29,705
Education, Science and Art	"	57,039
Pensions	1,06,498	1,16,113
Public Works	2,60,169	4,76,305
Cost and Charges of Goods sold, and advances made for purchase of Goods	3,05,263	3,30,746
Contingent Charges	2,21,044	1,60,919
Subsidy to the British Indian Government ...	8,10,127	8,11,475
Amount expended for Poolicoody Ceremony of Her Highness the Junior Ranee	2,659	"
Do. do for Moorajapom do.	1,63,611	"
	39,99,997	40,47,734

277. The receipts under the two first heads of Land and Miscellaneous Revenue differ from those of the previous year by such small amounts, that they may be passed over without explanation.

278. The collections of Customs duties show a considerable falling off, the difference between the present and past years being nearly 80,000 Rupees, or 17 per cent.

279. But only about one third of this amount may be regarded as actual loss arising from the general depression of trade—the remaining two thirds or about 53,000 Rupees was the result of reduction of taxation.

280. This relief was of a two-fold kind.

281. In the middle of the year 1039, the export and import duties were reduced all round. The reduction operated for only half the year, but in the year under review, it operated throughout.

282. Then again, in the year under notice, the Commercial treaty between the British Government and the Sirkars of Travancore and Cochin having been concluded, duties were very largely removed.

283. The relief resulting to trade with Travancore from this treaty may be thus briefly particularized.

1st. Travancore duties on goods imported from or through British Indian or Cochin Sirkar territories have been, with a few exceptions, removed. This relief alone may be estimated at 1,20,000 Rupees.

2nd. The British Indian duties on the above goods, so far as they used to be levied, have been given up too.

3rd. The Cochin Sirkar duties on the same have also been taken off.

4th. The duties which the British Indian Government used to levy on the goods imported into British India from Travancore have likewise been resigned.

5th. The duties of the same kind which the Cochin Sirkar used to levy on Travancore goods imported into its territory, or in transit through it to British India, have been similarly surrendered.

284. Trade has thus been freed from taxes, doubtless amounting to some lacs of Rupees.

285. The falling off of the customs receipts from such causes can of course, be no source for regret.

286. The effect has not yet fully developed itself. Next year the State must be prepared for a further considerable diminution in the revenue from customs.

287. The taxes realized upon the sales of opium and spirituous liquors have little differed from those of the previous year.

288. There is but an inconsiderable difference between the receipts of the two years under comparison under the head of tobacco, but it is not therefore to be inferred that no progress has been made in the application of sound fiscal principles to this important source of revenue.

289. The great reduction of duty carried out in the previous year has been beneficially operating in the year under review, and a further reduction of duty has been effected in consequence. Particulars of this operation have been given elsewhere, and need not therefore be repeated. Suffice it to observe here that, under the careful treatment bestowed on this source of revenue, it has suffered much less than might have been expected, while it now rests on a broader and safer basis.

290. It is to be regretted that an equally satisfactory account cannot be given of the income from pepper. The collections show a loss of 32,746 Rupees. The exports in the year were only 2,750 candies against 4,886 in the year before. Apart from great fluctuations to which the export of this staple is subject, it is evident that the abolition of the pepper monopoly, and the reduction of the duty have not yet exerted any largely beneficial influence on this trade. It only shows that relief from taxation much more rapidly increases consumption, as in the case of tobacco, than production, where it is agricultural.

291. The receipts under the head of salt have improved, being better than those of the previous year by nearly 33,000 Rs. The quantities sold in 1039 and 1040 being nearly equal, the higher yield is due to the enhancement of the monopoly price, which was carried out in the latter part of the year, as a part of the Commercial arrangements with the British Government,

292. The income from the sale of Cardamoms also shows an addition of 46,677 Rs., though of course, its permanancy cannot be calculated upon.

293. On the other hand, the receipts from timber have fallen by nearly half a lac of Rupees, which must completely neutralize the favorable result noticed in the preceding para.

294. The aggregate effect of the several variations in the component items on the receipt side is to lower the revenue of the year under review as compared with that of the preceding year by nearly one lac of Rupees. But it may here be observed, that the Sirkar did not draw interest this year on its Government securities. Had it drawn it, the receipts would have been higher by about 57,000 Rupees, reducing the difference between the incomes of 1039 and 1040 to about 43,000 Rupees, which would be no more than one per cent.

295. Turning to the contra side of the account, the expenditure on Davassom or religious institutions, is less than in the year before by upwards of 23,000 Rupees. The comparison appears favorable, chiefly because the expenditure of 1039 had swelled in consequence of some extraordinary items.

296. With the most stringent supervision possible under the circumstances, the Ootoperrah expenses oscillate about the figure of 3 lacs. They appear higher in 1040 than in 1039 chiefly because some funds were advanced in 1040 for the purposes of 1041.

297. The Palace expenses have also somewhat risen in consequence of some extraordinary expenses, which however, are not each of sufficient importance to require explanation.

298. The sum charged in the year under review under the next head of account, namely "Huzzoor Cutcherry and other Civil Establishments," is apparently much less than that charged in the previous year. This is due solely to certain transfers of items from one head of account to another, and by no means to retrenchment in salaries, which have, on the contrary, been very largely increased this year. It has been thought more correct that the salaries of the Engineer and of all the establishment of Public Works should be charged to "Public Works" whereas they used to be charg-

ed to the head under consideration. The principle has been carried out, and has in consequence affected other heads also. A good deal of salary appertaining to "Police" used to be embraced in Huzzoor Cutcherry &c. Establishments, as also the funds laid out by the Sirkar on Education, Science and Art. In consequence of this state of things, the charges entered under "Police" were understated, while those for Education, &c. lay altogether dormant. By way of rectification therefore, three considerable deductions have been made from the major head of account under consideration, one in reference to the salaries of the Public Works Department, another in reference to those of the Police, and another in reference to charges on account of Education, &c. for which last, a distinct head has been now opened. This diversion necessarily abates the item under review, while it swells the charges under other heads concerned.

299. It has been stated above, that salaries have been this year very largely increased. The extent of this increase, it is desirable to state fully and in detail, as obviously it cannot be inferred from a mere comparison of the charges entered in the accounts current of this and previous years, inasmuch as these charges, as before mentioned, cover a different number of items in consequence of the rectification, and also as the increase of salaries granted at different times in the year has, in some cases, partially, and in others, wholly come into effect.

300. The increase of salaries in the year itself has been in round numbers as follows:

To Talook Sumbrethies, Pillamars, Cash-keepers, Proverticars, Peons, &c. &c. per annum	Rupees	63,000
To Revenue Survey Establishment, Huzzoor Sheristadar, Writers, &c. &c.	,,	10,000
To Judges of the Sudr and subordinate Courts, Moonsiffs, Registrar, Clerks, &c.	,,	17,000
	Total...	90,000

301. The foregoing remarks will, to a good extent, explain the variations under the next heads, "Judicial Establishment" and "Police." It may therefore be simply observed that while the

charge under the latter properly exceeds one lac of Rupees, that under the former head will similarly exceed one lac. It has fallen short, simply because the increase of Judicial salaries noticed in the para preceding, was in operation for only a part of the year.

302. The charges on account of Nair Troops and of horse and elephant establishments have remained almost stationery. The contingent charges appertaining to these, however, still continue embraced in the general head of contingent charges, whereas they ought properly to appear under each of these heads, to show the whole expenditure under them. An appropriate adjustment will be made next year.

303. The head of "Education, Science and Art" is a new one, introduced this year as above stated, it being desirable to give prominence to charges of this kind, and to secure sufficient attention to them. The charges under this head are those incurred on account of English and Vernacular schools, of the Observatory, of the Museum, of the Public Gardens, and of such other Institutions.

304. The next head of account, namely "Pensions" has begun to feel the effect of the new Pension Rules. The rise in the charges is due chiefly to this cause.

305. The outlay on Public Works has this year been 4,76,305 Rupees, the largest ever incurred by the State in any one year. The operations of the Department under the Engineer were extended, as promised, beyond those of the year before. For the particulars of this large expenditure, another part of this report must be referred to, where they are fully given. It remains to be observed that in estimating the increase of the Sirkar's outlay on Public Works above that of the antecedent year, allowance should be made for the circumstance that a sum of about 44,000 Rupees, being the salaries of the Engineer and Establishment, has been transferred from the head of "Huzzoor Cutcherry &c. Establishments" to that of Public Works. After making this allowance, the increase in the outlay over that of the previous year is still no less than 1,72,000 Rupees.

306. "Cost and charges of goods sold, &c." are higher this year, chiefly because the charges on account of foreign salt have been higher, and also charges on account of timber.

307. "Contingent Charges" exhibit a considerable diminution, chiefly because last year's charges had been swelled by several extra expenses, which could not recur in the year under review.

308. These are all the items which required explanation.

309. The total expenditure of the state thus amounted to 40,47,734 Rupees being in excess of the expenditure of the year 1039, by about 48,000 Rupees.

310. The causes of this excess having been explained in detail, it is to be briefly observed here, that it is but the result of a judicious increase of expenditure in salaries, public works, and good administration in general.

311. Yet the expenditure has been kept below the receipts by about 1,63,000 Rupees.

312. The balance is, in consequence, better than that of the previous year.

313. The particulars thus briefly stated will bear testimony to the satisfactory state of the Finances.

314. In reference to this favorable state of things, several reforms have been effected in the interests of good Government. The great changes made in the system of Customs duties; the further reductions carried out in the tax on tobacco; the considerable increase granted to public salaries; and the unprecedentedly large outlay made on public works have already been touched upon. These have but partially affected the finances of the year under review, but will fully influence those of the following year.

315. But a great number of other improvements have also been made, and some of the more important of these may be alluded to here.

316. Arrears of land revenue to the extent of about 71,000 Rupees have been remitted.

317. Upwards of 100 minor taxes partaking of the character of what is called. "Mohaturpha" in British India, and unequal and vexatious in their operation, have been altogether abolished, at an annual sacrifice of about 8,500 Rupees.

318. The land tax in Nanjenaad having been found to range excessively high, a maximum of 10 Kotahs of Paddy per Kotah of seed land has been fixed, and to this standard all excessive taxation has been reduced, involving a loss of revenue to the extent of about 15,000 Rs.

319. Many little rights of the Sirkar for Oolium or gratuitous services from the people have been surrendered; several other measures of amelioration are in contemplation.

320. Estimates of the receipts and expenditure for the coming year give also reason to hope for continued financial prosperity, though the progressive process of rectifying the taxation of the country and of raising the expenditure to answer the requirements of good Government must soon result in the establishment of a nice equilibrium between income and charges.

321. Comparing the present condition of Travancore with that of several years ago, the progress made seems encouraging. All public debts have been discharged; public salaries have been raised by about 1,76,000 Rs.; a scheme of retiring pensions to public servants is in operation; the great and pernicious Monopolies of pepper and tobacco have been abolished, and this, without the necessity of the Sirkar availing itself of the considerate offer of the British Government to allow the payment of the subsidy to be suspended; customs duties have been liberally reduced or remitted. While the impost on salt exacts the minimum tax which even the poorer subjects are bound to pay to the State for the benefit of Government, all other necessaries of life are free of duty. The richer classes are made to contribute by such taxes on luxuries as are scarcely felt to be burdensome, while timber, cardamoms, pepper, &c. staples, of which Travancore may be said to have a natural

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Monopoly yield a pretty considerable portion of the Public revenue, such as can scarcely affect the earnings of the subjects of this country. The land tax, where excessive, has been abated; the tenure of land itself has been rendered far more secure by declaring all Patom land to be henceforth private, heritable, and saleable property. The native is reclaiming wastes in the plains, and the European is utilizing the forests on the mountains—the two classes thus working apart and peaceably. Numerous minor vexatious taxes have been abolished, and several rights for gratuitous services (called Oolium) have been surrendered. By increased pay and better prospects, as well as by strict supervision, the standard of the efficiency and morality of the public service has been much raised. The Police does its duty incomparably better, and the judicial administration has much risen in public confidence. A distinct department for carrying on useful Public works has been organized, and is laying out several lacs of Rupees annually in this direction. The benefits of education are rapidly extending in the country, and Medical aid is being placed more and more within the reach of the people. After having paid off debts, and after having answered the growing wants of good administration, during a series of years, the revenues of the State have left a good balance for future improvements.

T. Madava Row,

DEWAN.

HUZZOOR CUTCHERRY,
Trevandrum, 1st June, 1866.